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## Threatens UN Veto

### J.S. Won't Seek Palestinian Vote

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—The United States will not sponsor any resolution to the United Nations Security Council supporting Palestinian rights, and is prepared to use its veto power to block any measure, special Middle East envoy Robert Strauss said today. In a television interview, Strauss said he and other senior administration officials expressed a "strong, clear, and consistent" position against passing a resolution now because of "hesitation" he found in both the U.S. Congress and the Senate.

Mr. Strauss said he expected Mr. Carter to endorse the recommendation that the U.S. not seek a Palestinian vote. He said that if such a resolution is introduced in the Security Council, the U.S. response will be "negative," he said on a television interview.

President, taking a vacation on the Mississippi River, said today that he "strongly" supports the U.S. position. He said that the U.S. position is "clearly" against passing a resolution now because of "hesitation" he found in both the U.S. Congress and the Senate.

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Chandra Shekhar, president of India's Janata Party, denounces President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy before a crowd in New Delhi. He called the president a "huliganist" after Mr. Reddy dissolved Parliament rather than ask Janata's Jagjivan Ram to put together a new Cabinet.

## India Election Called, Lower House Dissolved

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (NYT)—Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy today ordered national elections to be held in three months, and dissolved the fractious lower house of Parliament.

Mr. Reddy designated Charan Singh, the prime minister who resigned on Monday, to head a caretaker government until the balloting is over.

The controversial decision to order the mid-term poll interrupted a fierce power struggle that broke into the open last month when three old-guard politicians scrambled inconclusively for the shifting loyalties of the members of the Lok Sabha, the all-important lower house.

The clash of personalities was originally touched off by defections from the Janata Party that had ruled for 28 months. The defections, engineered by Mr. Singh, led

to the party's loss of its absolute majority and to the toppling of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Mr. Singh was appointed to the post three weeks ago. But when Indira Gandhi withheld the support of her parliamentary following, it became clear that Mr. Singh would not be able to muster a majority in a scheduled vote of confidence Monday, and he resigned.

Today's presidential action enraged the third contender for power, Jagjivan Ram, who, as the current leader of Janata—which throughout remained the largest single party—had staked his claim to form a government when Mr. Singh's effort collapsed.

With cold anger, Mr. Ram denounced the president's decision as a "well-planned conspiracy," and promised to take the issue to the electorate in the forthcoming campaign. Mr. Ram, 72, declared: "If the president has any sense of dignity left in him, he should try to atone for the action he has taken."

Mr. Ram's public indignation was limited to his view that as head of the largest parliamentary party, he should have been given an opportunity to assemble a government. Some of his backers, however, saw a racist motive in the president's action.

Racism Alleged  
"It was a conspiracy of high-caste politicians to prevent a Harijan leader from becoming prime minister," said Amrit Nahata, a former member of Parliament. Mr. Ram is a member of the Harijan community, one of the 100 million Indians who under the outlawed but ubiquitous caste system are untouchables. The term "Harijan," popularized by Mahatma Gandhi, means "children of God."

The belief that Mr. Ram was snubbed because of his caste was expressed in an angry demonstration by Janata members of Parliament, who hatched police barricades to a spontaneous march on the president's mansion.

Chandra Shekhar, the president of the party, called Mr. Reddy "a murderer of democracy," and alleged a plot to prevent a Harijan from becoming prime minister. With Mr. Shekhar, Janata politicians marched from Parliament toward the majestic sandstone presidential mansion half a mile away, breaking through a first police barrage but respecting a second. They withdrew to a nearby lawn, where Harijans denounced Mr. Reddy. A large protest demonstration was planned for tomorrow.

Desai Reconsiders  
Mr. Desai, the 83-year-old Brahmin who regards himself as the major victim of political maneuvering, said today that he felt the president's action was "unconstitutional." In the light of recent developments, he also said, he will reconsider his decision to resign from politics. "I will have to educate the people about the new situation—people are the only guarantee to keep democracy strong in India," said the man who led the coalition that toppled Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Late today, while the tumult continued, the president's office released a communique saying that Mr. Singh had assured Mr. Reddy the caretaker government would not make any decisions that "set new policy" or involve new spending of a significant order.

No comment could be elicited today from Mrs. Gandhi, but the leader of the parliamentary group loyal to her, C.M. Stephen, expressed opposition to the retention of Mr. Singh as head of a caretaker government. Mr. Stephen approved the call for elections, however. He said the party would have preferred Mr. Ram to serve as caretaker, since he is the head of the largest party, or even to have someone named from outside Parliament.

Mr. Stephen said that Mr. Singh

and his Cabinet had "absolutely no sanction to remain in the government. He said he feared that elections would not be fair if carried out under the stewardship of Mr. Singh's custodial ministers.

It is too early to say how the election process will affect pending cases against Mrs. Gandhi on charges of abuse of power, but some political observers believe that even if the courts are not disbanded, the testimony of prosecution witnesses might be hard to obtain if there is a chance that the accused could soon return to power.

In recent interviews, Mrs. Gandhi has pulled back from earlier categorical assertions that she would never again seek the post of prime minister. Now she says that she would prefer not to serve, but that she might accept to demands of her party and the nation. She said that her party would contest actively every seat.

Determining the date of the election is one of the responsibilities of S.L. Shakti, a civil servant who, as chief election commissioner, is directly responsible to the president. Mr. Shakti remarked today that the last election in the world's largest democracy, held in 1977, cost the state \$20 million, and this one will cost a few million more.

## Soviet Jews Say Russians Report Shcharansky Fit

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—Soviet officials told a U.S. congressional delegation that Anatoly Shcharansky is "in excellent health" but remained vague about releasing him from prison, Jewish sources said yesterday.

However, one unidentified Soviet official hinted that Mr. Shcharansky, whose health has been described as poor and deteriorating in Western news reports, might be freed "in the foreseeable future," the sources said.

The disclosures came at a one-hour meeting that eight congressmen held in their Moscow hotel last night with 11 Jewish dissidents, including Mr. Shcharansky's mother, Ida Milgrom. Said one Jew who attended the meeting: "For the first time, I felt they [U.S. congressmen] were personally involved in our cases."

Meanwhile, one high-level Soviet official became irritated, sources said, when he saw that some members of the delegation were wearing wristbands carrying Mr. Shcharansky's name and the date he was arrested, March 15, 1977.

Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced in July, 1978, to 13 years in prison and labor camps on charges of treason and espionage.

## Strike Disrupts Trains in France

PARIS, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Train service within France was brought to a near standstill today by a two-day strike of three rail unions, but the French railway system said it would be able to keep about half of its international trains running.

The unions are protesting a breakdown of talks on the national plan to reduce locomotive crews from two to one man, and are seeking a reduction in the work week from 40 to 35 hours.

Railway officials said that first priority would go to keeping trains to the Benelux countries, West Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Poland and Italy. Service to Spain was cut back to two trains and the number of trains to some regional centers in France was reduced to one from as many as 12 on normal schedules.

## Nicaraguan Junta Announces Sweeping Bill of Rights

By Richard J. Meislin

MANAGUA, Aug. 22 (NYT)—Nicaragua's new government yesterday announced a sweeping bill of rights for its citizens, promising them equal rights under the law, an orderly process of justice, and with some limits—the right to free expression.

The 14-page document detailed 52 articles, a broad range of liberties in all aspects of life. But it also stated that all but a handful could be suspended for reasons of national security, public order or an "exceptional situation or emergency that put the life or the stability of the nation in danger."

Exempt from the suspension provisions are prohibitions against torture, slavery, imprisonment for debt, the use of compulsory methods of changing thought or religious beliefs and arbitrary revocation of nationality.

The new bill of rights becomes effective immediately for all but those people who are under investigation for possible crimes committed during the regime of ousted President Anastasio Somoza. Those people will come under the provisions in 60 days.

Powers Extended  
The government simultaneously announced that the order giving it emergency power to rule had been extended for 30 days.

The new bill of rights bars discrimination by means of "place of birth, race, color, sex, language, religion, opinions, origin, economic position or any other social condition."

It also abolishes the death penalty, asserting that "the right to life is inviolable and inherent to a human being." It sets up as well strict guidelines for the administration of justice.

These guidelines would prevent detention without a court order "except in cases of flagrant crimes," and would give accused persons the right to know the charges against them, to be arraigned within 24 hours or released, to be present at any court hearings against them, to be treated with dignity and respect, and to get reparations if they are detained illegally. It also would bar a person from having to testify against himself.

Court proceedings would be open under the new law, but the press and public could be excluded for "moral, public order or national security considerations."

Prison Reform  
The law establishes that no person would be imprisoned without proof of guilt, and that the purpose of prison would not be punishment, but "the reform and social readaptation of the prisoner, to gain his reincorporation into the productive process."

The bill of rights enumerates a right of freedom of expression, including the right to give and receive information or ideas, orally, to written form, or artistically. But it also allows these rights to be limited in cases where their exercise might harm public, national or economic security; defense of order and prevention of crime; protection of health or morals; and the "dignity of people and the reputation and rights of others."

The law, published over the signature of the five-member junta that runs the Government of National Reconstruction, says that the rights to private property can be limited for reasons of security, public interest or utility, social interest,

the national economy, a national emergency or agricultural reform.

The law also establishes a right to personal privacy and security.

It guarantees that citizens of Nicaragua can travel freely, both within the country and between Nicaragua and other countries. Currently, exit from Nicaragua is being monitored by the country's Ministry of the Interior in an effort to prevent the flight of people who might have committed crimes during the regime of Gen. Somoza.

This review has raised concern of those who fled the country during the civil war and want to see their homeland again but are not sure they want to stay. It will apparently be phased out within the next two months.

The law would also extend its provisions to foreigners visiting the country. But it warns: "Foreigners may not intervene in the political affairs of the country."

Government officials confirmed that they had expelled, as expected, about 60 members of an international Trotskyite group known as the Simon Bolivar Brigade. The leftist group had been trying to convince Nicaraguans that the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which led the revolution that ousted Gen. Somoza last month, had sold out to middle-class interests, and that government efforts to help workers were going neither fast nor far enough.

Blindfolded and tied to window frames, Kurdish militants face their executioners in Paveh, Iran.



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## Jets Reportedly Bomb Kurdish Tanks

### Khomeini Offers Pardon to Rebel Kurds

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Aug. 22—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today offered Kurdish rebels a general amnesty if they surrendered to the military as Iranian Air Force F-4 Phantom fighters were reported to bomb Kurdish rebel tank positions on Iran's western frontier with Iraq.

Heavy fighting continued to Saqqez, where Kurdish rebels took shelter after their rout in Paveh last week and first reports said at least 15 persons were killed, bringing the death toll in nearly 24 hours of renewed fighting to over 100.

Ayatollah Khomeini's offer of an amnesty came as the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party, 31 of whose members have been executed since Sunday, threatened open war if revolutionary guards were not withdrawn from Kurdistan and said it would kill one guard for each Kurd executed by revolutionary courts.

In a declaration broadcast by state radio, Ayatollah Khomeini said the Kurds would get equal rights with other minorities and promised "big rewards" to volunteers arresting Kurdish leaders and handing them over to authorities.

Meanwhile, Rear Adm. Ahmad Madani, governor of Khuzistan province, said Iran's crude oil exports have dropped recently because of disputes between rightist and leftist workers at the country's main loading terminal.

By contrast, officials of the Iranian National Oil Co. said that seasonal Gulf storms were preventing ships from being loaded and that this was the reason for the cut in exports. A reliable company source said exports have been running below 1 million barrels a day during the past week compared to the usual 3 million barrels.

further details of the encounter. The Bamand newspaper said Kurdish rebels controlled Mahabad, the Kurds' main political center, several other areas.

The Islamic revolutionary Mujahideen organization said "counter-revolutionary" Kurds controlled areas outside the main Kurdish towns.

"The army and gendarmes [national police] still have a low morale, have only made a show of intervention, and it is only the people and the brave brothers of the revolutionary guard corps who are involved in various revolutionary operations," the Mujahideen said.

A revolutionary firing squad today executed a woman accused of adultery but a convicted murderer, under sentence of death by firing

squad, walked out of court a free man because the father of his victim forgave him.

In Shiraz, a former gendarme master sergeant, Evaz Mehrobar, was freed by the judge in an emotional scene as the father of victim forgave him for shooting his son to death, a newspaper reported today. Under Islamic law a criminal is not liable for punishment by authorities if pardoned by relatives of the victim.

Nargis Jabbaris was executed in the northeastern resort of Sari on the charge of adultery, Pars news agency reported. The woman's accused lover received 100 lashes as his punishment. The news agency said the court did not sentence him to death because of his "ignorance" and because he was a bachelor.

Mr. Stephen said that Mr. Singh

## Djilas Set to Write Memoirs on Purge

By Louis B. Fleming

BEGRAD, Aug. 22—Milovan Djilas is preparing to write another volume of his memoirs. "The title will be 'The Power,'" he said, and he did not need to add that it will be the most explosive and important of his autobiographical works. It will cover the postwar years, his purge from the Communist Party and his imprisonment.

"I must write it, but it is not something to hurry," he said.

He was sitting in his second-floor apartment on a quiet side street in the center of this capital city where once he was one of the principal rulers, one of President Tito's closest aides, only to be forced out when his candid criticisms displeased his Communist comrades.

old revolutionary is now, by his own admission, a "democratic socialist," with special empathy for the Labor Party of Britain.

"If there is one thing I am sure of," he said, "it is that I do not believe in the good intentions of the Soviet Union."

"I came to the conclusion at the end of last year, after so many years of reading books, reading everything, including many from the Soviet Union itself, that the Soviet system cannot change itself. That is an illusion. Moreover, I do not believe there is the possibility of successful revolution or reform."

"This means it will continue to live as it is until there is a great catastrophe, or not."



Milovan Djilas



## Fear of Renewed Invasion by Chinese Felt by Vietnamese People, Leaders

By Henry Kamm

HANOI (NYT) — Casting aside the caution that inhibits people in northern Vietnam who speak French from responding to casual questions from a Westerner, a middle-aged man in a side street of the port city of Haiphong responded, *Bonjour, monsieur.*

Things are all right, he said, and then hesitated. "We fear another war," he blurted, and recomposed his polite smile.

Despite the heavily dogmatic tone of most conversations in Vietnam, the expectation of renewed attack from China has a ring of sincerity whether told by men of high rank or by people from lesser walks of life. Although Vietnamese officials deny it, the renewed campaign to persuade the United States to "normalize" relations with Vietnam cannot be dissociated from this fear of China.

In an interview on foreign policy, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, painted a somber picture of what Vietnam considers China's aggressive designs.

Strategic Fronts

He said that China was not only intent on attacking Vietnam along their common border. He cited three other strategic fronts on which he said China was active in a concerted campaign.

Mr. Thach said China was, first, carrying out subversive activity among the mountain tribes of Laos. The tribal territories lie along the long border between Vietnam and Laos.

Secondly, according to the minister, China continues to use Cambodia as an anti-Vietnamese front, daily supplying the forces of the deposed premier, Pol Pot, by way of Thailand in their battle against the government of President Heng Samrin, which was put in place by Vietnam and is maintained in office by a large Vietnamese occupation army.

Thirdly, and perhaps most significantly, Mr. Thach accused China of fomenting subversion inside Vietnam, using the ethnic Chinese here as a "fifth column." He cited Ho Chi Minh City, which he called by its traditional name of Saigon, as a particular point of Chinese activity.

The admission of concern over internal resistance is unusual in Communist countries, which prefer to remain silent on such movements until they have been quashed.

Aid Cutoff and Comecon

Tracing the course of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, Mr. Thach made another exceptional admission: He said that had China not cut off its massive aid to Vietnam last year, Vietnam would not have joined Comecon, the economic association of the Soviet bloc.

"Why should we have?" he asked rhetorically. "Without the cutting off of aid, this would not have been necessary. We entered Comecon only to find assistance."

Moreover, he said, Vietnam concluded last November's treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union only after China concentrated troops in preparation for its invasion and China's client, the former Cambodian regime, was doing the same on its border with Vietnam.

Somoza Blames

Carter Policies

For His Ouster

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Former President Anastasio Somoza today blamed President Carter for his overthrow in Nicaragua last month.

Gen. Somoza, who arrived in Paraguay Sunday as a "temporary resident," said that his downfall "occurred because President Carter handed over the management of the nation's international relations to the supporters of Sen. [George] McGovern."

Gen. Somoza, who went first to exile in the United States, said he left there because the State Department, after telling him it would not accept an extradition request from Nicaragua, changed its mind. "I was fooled by the United States," he said.

"Nicaragua is openly under the influence of Communist leaders," he said. "The Communist domination will soon extend right up to the border of the United States." He called for free elections in Nicaragua, as proposed by the Organization of American States, saying his Nationalist Party would win such elections by a wide margin.

Truck Strike in Spain

MADRID, Aug. 22 (AP) — Thousands of trucks pulled off Spanish roads today as freight haulers began a 10-day strike seeking a 4 percent tariff increase and a reduction in the price of diesel fuel.

The trouble began Aug. 12 when supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini assaulted large groups of demonstrators protesting the forced closing of Ayandegan, one of the last independent newspapers, and the jailing of 13 of its editors. During the next two days the ayatollah's

assault on the left has been in the making for months. Although the chain-wielding and stone-throwing mobs that attacked leftist strongholds belonged to the new Tawhid movement led by Ayatollah Khomeini, the extreme right-winger who is head of the Islamic revolutionary tribunals, there is little doubt that they have the blessings of Ayatollah Khomeini and the Islamic clergy.

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Mr. Thach's apparent effort to describe the close relationship with the Soviet Union as more a result of necessity imposed by Peking than by natural affinity may have been linked with the initiative toward the United States. Vietnamese officials in a number of recent conversations here and elsewhere have suggested that Vietnam would be less close to the Soviet Union if the United States provided a diplomatic counterweight to this relationship.

"Will for Independence"

Mr. Thach strongly denied that Vietnam's heavy reliance on Soviet aid posed a risk to its independence. "History proves our will for independence," he said, adding that Vietnam's present predicament was a less difficult situation than its war against the United States.

In the view of Vietnamese officials interviewed, the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, a principal cause of Hanoi's near isolation from all but the Soviet bloc, is entirely linked to Hanoi's perception of the Chinese threat. Mr. Thach said the troops would be withdrawn only after "the independence and security of Cambodia and Vietnam are safeguarded and a complete end is put to the Chinese machinations."

Asked how long this might take, Mr. Thach replied, "We have no very clear idea yet of Chinese intentions." With a bitter laugh he added, "None Too Soon."

None Too Soon

\$100-Million Relief Plan

Accepted by Phnom Penh

By Elizabeth Becker

HANOI, Aug. 22 (UPI) — After months of delays, international aid organizations and the government of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh reached an initial agreement this week to begin a \$100-million emergency relief program to save the famished people of Cambodia.

Informal sources here said that the Heng Samrin government finally accepted the minimum requirements for such a massive relief effort, and that the accord did not come too soon. "Nothing approaches the isolation in Vietnam," said a Western official who returned recently from Phnom Penh. "The disease, starvation, orphans, it is all incomprehensible. I have seen nothing like it before, not Bangladesh, anything."

The breakthrough came during a second round of negotiations between the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF and the Cambodians. The aid representatives were approved for their general relief plan. For direct flights from Bangkok to Phnom Penh, the installation of sophisticated communications with the outside world, and, most important, for plans to "move towards" establishing a permanent aid headquarters in Phnom Penh next month, according to aid sources.

Danger of Extinction

Without surveillance, the Red Cross and UNICEF could not ensure that food would be distributed to civilians, instead of to soldiers, in the midst of war. It is that war, which began in January, as well as the disastrous policies of the former Pol Pot regime, that now threaten the Cambodian people with extinction.

At a minimum, the estimated 2 million Cambodians living under Heng Samrin will need 100,000 tons of rice, 15,000 tons of sugar, 8,000 tons of butter oil, and medical supplies and technicians during the next year. Perhaps another 800,000 Cambodians are under the control of Pol Pot resistance troops. Under international charters, they too should receive aid, but Pol Pot has raised far more obstacles than Heng Samrin, and that effort may be doomed.

As yet, the relief organizations do not have the funds to pay for such an enormous program, and officials fear that fund-raising efforts could become bogged down in international squabbles over the legality of Pol Pot or Heng Samrin. Meanwhile, relief experts estimate that there is only one birth for every ten deaths in Cambodia today.

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ol. "The Chinese conducted their civil war for 20 years." The minister conceded that Vietnam's role in Cambodia, which by impartial accounts amounts to full responsibility for all phases of life, was a heavy burden on this impoverished country.

"But it is for our survival and the security of Cambodia and Vietnam as well," he said.

However strong official feelings against China run, they appear to be shared by the ordinary Vietnamese. Those asked expressed strong sentiments not only against China but also against the ethnic Chinese who fled or were expelled from Vietnam.

Heng Samrin in Hanoi

BANGKOK, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Cambodian President Heng Samrin arrived in Hanoi today to a welcome by Vietnamese leaders and "hundreds of thousands of Hanoians," the Vietnam News Agency said.

It was the first official trip to Vietnam for Heng Samrin since he took power in Phnom Penh Jan. 7 in the wake of the Vietnamese invasion that toppled the regime of Pol Pot.

The news agency said Heng Samrin, 45, and a high-level Cambodian delegation were met at Gialam Airport by Premier Phan Van Dong and three deputy premiers.

PEKING, Aug. 22 — Indications are increasing here that several dozen young proponents of democracy and free speech who were arrested throughout China last April soon will be released.

Chinese sources have suggested that this would be in line with preparing the country for the official promulgation of the new criminal code, now being applied on an experimental basis — next January.

The latest issue of "Historical Studies," a journal published by the powerful Social Sciences Institute — contains an article defending traditional concepts of human rights, freedom of thought and equality in China. This is at odds with official theoretical articles, published in mid-March, claiming that "human rights is not a proletarian slogan."

Such articles were used retroactively to build cases against the young activists. More specifically, two unofficial journals, which are making a strong comeback and are thought to have semiofficial backing from certain leading members

of the government, made the first major appeal for the release of China's latest batch of political prisoners. The only previous appeals were by individuals of the groups whose members had been arrested.

Activists Named

This week, however, both April Five Tribune and Peking Spring published issues of their journals and pasted big-character posters at Xidan, democracy was specifically naming three of the principal activists and calling for their release.

They are: Fu Yue-hua, 32, the woman leader of the peasant marches earlier this year; Wei Jingsheng, 25, head of the exploration group and magazine, and Ren Wandong, 35, head of the human rights alliance.

Barely a month ago, such posters would have been torn from the wall by the vigilant censors of the public security bureau. Now they are being left in place, and they are attracting large crowds.

Peking Spring took "the additional and highly provocative step of republishing all of Wei

from Iran. "Newspapers are being shut down. Political views are being suppressed by blinded fanatics who claim the right to rule in the name of Islam. But we have fought the shah with his army and his secret police. We have been underground and we are going back underground. These mullahs are no match for us."

The strength of the Fedayeen, who saw portents of the clergy's assault against the left months ago, is believed to be 3,000 to 4,000 men under arms. According to Iranian sources, they maintain caches of weapons and ammunition that were replenished by raiding army bases. The Mujahedeen Khalq have more than 5,000 trained guerrillas, the sources say.

The Fedayeen and Mujahedeen are well-organized politically and highly disciplined, having formed political cells in the oil fields of Khuzistan and among factory workers. The Fedayeen have established friendly ties with the 3.5 million Kurds, who have risen in revolt since February to demand autonomy.

The third significant body of Iran's leftist forces is Tudeh, the Communist Party, which has been in existence for more than 30 years. The authorities sealed its offices this week, and the leadership was believed to have gone underground. Tudeh is believed to have guerrilla cells, but has been careful to hide its military hand. Although not as popular as the other groups, it has its old adherents in the labor movement.

Now it seems virtually certain that Tudeh, like the Fedayeen, Mujahedeen, National Front and New Democratic Front, is on a collision course with the Islamic clergy.

For some time the leftist view has been that things are going their way. Amid growing dissatisfaction over Ayatollah Khomeini's determination to build an Islamic theocracy, with widening economic stagnation and unemployment and with the expanding rebellion by ethnic minorities, the left believes that it has more room to maneuver.

Says a source close to Shahpur Bakhtiari, the last premier under the shah, who lives here in exile: "The elements of a new coalition against the ayatollah are in the making, but we have no guns and only the left can protect us. By consequence, they will lead us."

Neither For Nor Against

He reflected a moment, then went on: "I am for disarmament as every normal man. I'm against nuclear weapons from the human point of view. But some of the political background to the SALT-2 is unclear, more unclear than the military side. I cannot say I am against it but I cannot say I am for it."

For post-Tito Yugoslavia he sees real risks, not of direct but of indirect Soviet intervention.

He is convinced that the Soviet Union is already using Bulgaria to heat up the Macedonian question as a means of bringing pressure on Yugoslavia. There are Macedonians in Bulgaria and Greece as well as in the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. There has been anxiety in both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia over a revival of the question of Macedonian independence and border adjustments. Mere mention of the issue touches a nerve here.

"After Tito, everything is possible," Mr. Djilas said. "Without Soviet military intervention, Yugoslavia will continue on its way."

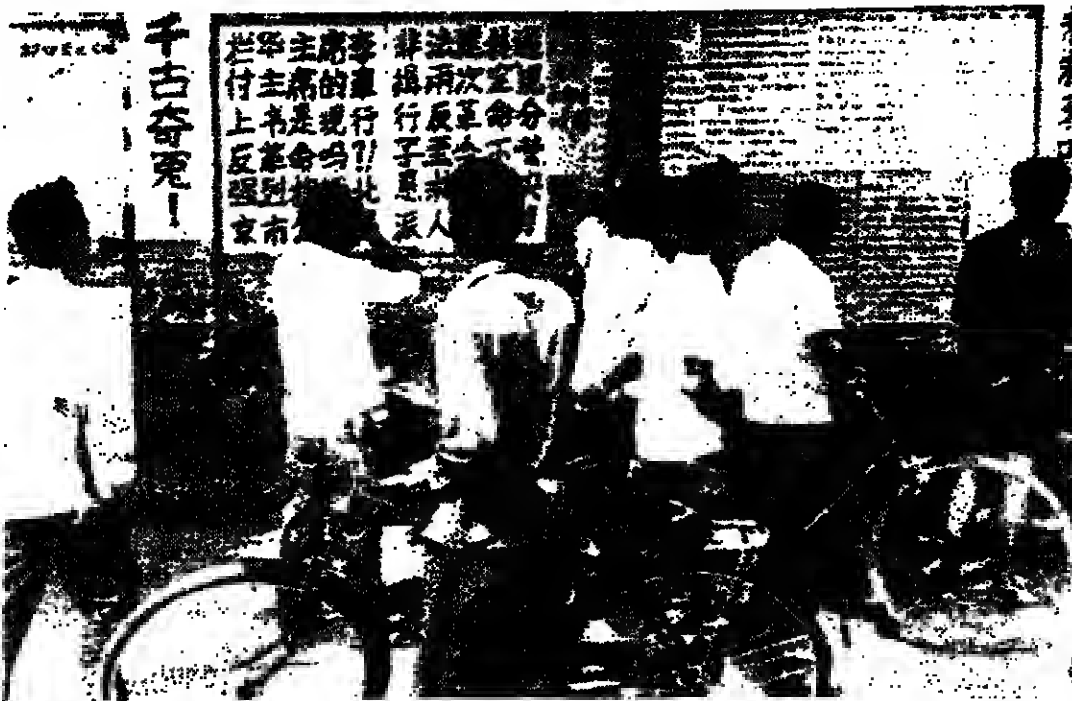
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There is a possibility of change in Yugoslavia, he said, adding, "More reform in Yugoslavia, more liberalization, is possible. But in the beginning it is possible that there will be more crude internal policies."

He is also concerned about the League of Communists, the Yugoslav Communist Party. "The party is very large now," he said. "That means weak, a symptom not of strength but of weakness."

"Policies are made by a very narrow circle at the top. They may not be able to handle problems at some critical moment. Other forces may have to play a role — the army, for example, although I do not believe there will be a military regime, but the army may possibly apply more

weight."



Chinese read posters on Peking's Democracy Wall urging release of militants arrested in April.

As Criminal Code Is Adopted

## China Appears Ready to Free Activists

By John Fraser

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weight."

Muzorewa Names Smith

## Rhodesian Planes Hit Zambia Bases

SALISBURY, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Zimbabwe Rhodesian planes today attacked guerrilla bases in Zambia in the first announced raid since July 1, while on the political front, Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa named his white predecessor, Ian Smith, as a member of the 12-man delegation that will attend the British-sponsored constitutional conference with insurgent leaders in London next month.

Also included in the delegation was opposition politician Ndabaningi Sithole, whose party charges that Bishop Muzorewa ordered the massacre of at least 183 pro-Sithole counterinsurgency auxiliaries last month.

The raid came in the face of British efforts to work out a peaceful settlement of the bitter dispute over the African territory. A military communiqué said all aircraft were turned safely from the strike against guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front at Mulungushi, about 60 miles north of the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

The military command did not explain why the raid was launched or what it accomplished. In Lusaka, both Mr. Nkomo's organization and the Zambian government declined to comment.

Delegation Breakdown

Bishop Muzorewa's delegation will include six members of his United African National Council, two members of Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front, two of Mr. Sithole's wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union and two of Chief Kayunga Ndlovu's United National Federal Party. The four parties are represented in the Government of National Unity.



## U.S. Black Group Appears to Soften Mideast Stand After Talk With Jews

By Lee Lescaze

and Thomas Morgan

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (WP) — A group of black civil rights leaders, including a prominent Jewish leader, met with U.S. Jewish leaders today and then appeared to soften the support they had given to a Palestinian "self-determination" movement.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference President Joseph R. Roy Jr. refused to use the words "self-determination" or "home-

land" after his meeting with Yehuda Blum, Israeli ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Roy had announced support for Palestinian "self-determination" in regard to their own homeland after his meeting on Monday with a Palestine Liberation Organization representative to the United Nations.

"We make no apologies for our support of the human rights of all peoples," Mr. Roy said after

meeting with Mr. Blum. He and SCLC Chairman Walter Ruggie had been discussing the question of whether they had changed their position after meeting with the Israeli ambassador.

Mr. Roy said the group was not going to change its position on the Middle East.

"We are not political experts," Mr. Roy said. "We are people of peace."

Mr. Roy said the group was not going to change its position on the Middle East.

"We came out of our meeting with the same position we went in with," Mr. Roy said. "That position was not supporting either side, but asking both parties to abandon the use of violence, to recognize each other's human rights and the right of self-determination. There was no self-determination."

At the same time, they met with Mr. Lowery's group, Israelis and U.S. Jews put out calls to other black leaders, seeking to make sure they would not follow the SCLC

endorsement of "self-determination" for Palestinians.

"American Jewish leaders hammered away on the theme that it was a mistake for the SCLC even to meet with the PLO observer, Zehdi Labib Terzi."

"We think it was a grave error leading legitimacy to an organization committed to terrorism and violence," Howard Squadron, president of the American Jewish Committee, said after meeting the SCLC group.

Efforts to Continue

Mr. Lowery did not even mention Palestinian human rights in his brief statement after the meeting with representatives of the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League. He stressed only that the SCLC would continue its efforts to end violence and bring about a peaceful resolution in the Middle East.

The meeting with Ambassador Blum appeared likely to lead to no long-term improvements in relations between U.S. blacks and Israel despite the softening of SCLC statements.

Mr. Blum's description of the meeting to a crowd of reporters was patently at odds. He criticized the SCLC for making any statement before it had heard Israel's position and said some of the arguments he presented were news to the civil rights leaders.

Mr. Blum said Mr. Lowery had a "misconception of the nature of the PLO." The ambassador added that "in UN parlance," self-determination means statehood. Therefore, Mr. Lowery, contradicted himself when he said he favored Palestinian self-determination, but stopped short of urging a Palestinian state.

Wyatt Walker, a member of the SCLC group, said Mr. Blum's remarks "display the paternalistic attitude endemic in white society."

Mr. Walker and other members of the group told reporters they were upset by Mr. Blum's apparent condescension toward them.

After their two days trying to involve themselves in the Middle East peace process, it was not clear what the SCLC group had achieved.

"We've now completed the first phase of a process of communicating," Mr. Fanninroy said.

The black civil rights leaders who rushed into the Middle East arena in the wake of the resignation of U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young also have seen at first hand how high passions run on Middle East subjects.

Mr. Lowery was asked what had been achieved and replied that his group carried a message to both sides that the killing must stop, but that the role of messengers was different from the role of managers and it was time for the managers to work on the problems some more.

Under this doctrine, any of the hundreds of laws and commandments handed down in the Bible and its commentaries can be violated if lives are at stake. Thus, religious soldiers, who ordinarily are forbidden from traveling on the Sabbath, are allowed to ride to war or to other duties involving state security.

Rabbi Yosef said, referring to the possibility that keeping the West Bank could cause another Arab-Israeli war, "If it is true, as the politicians say, that this would endanger us in a coming war — God forbid — and much blood — God forbid — would be spilled — the return of territories is permissible."

Goren Disagrees

Chief Rabbi Goren disagrees. Jews are forbidden from transferring to non-Jews any part of the Holy Land, he has ruled. "Pikuh Nefesh does not apply to defense of the Holy Land," he said. "We are one nation with our faith and our land. Our charter to the Holy Land is the Bible."

The Council of Torah Sages, whose judgments dictate the policy followed by a four-man religious party in Parliament, says that the territories can be relinquished. That decision allowed the four Parliament members to approve the peace treaty with Egypt.

Rabbis also differ on the geographical limits of the Holy Land. One school cites God's promise to Abraham of all the land between the Nile and Euphrates rivers, which today would include parts of Egypt, Syria and Iraq, as well as all of Jordan. Chief Rabbi Goren holds that the Holy Land includes only that part described in the Bible as the land of milk and honey — everything west of the Jordan River.

Whether it is permissible under Halakah to return the occupied West Bank of the Jordan has intrigued rabbinical scholars. No rabbinical decision is binding on the government, however, even though Halakah is an official element in Israeli jurisprudence. Like the U.S. Constitution, Jewish law is open to conflicting interpretations. Unlike the U.S. Constitution, no single authority comparable to the U.S. Supreme Court can impose its interpretation on the government.

Saving of Lives

Although Prime Minister Menachem Begin relies on two religious parties in his coalition to keep his government afloat, his decisions on the future of the West Bank — which he calls by the biblical names Judea and Samaria — are not necessarily influenced by either rabbi. Practical politics, negotiations with Egypt, and pressure from the United States are more important.

Chief Rabbi Yosef, speaking Monday to a conference of Israeli rabbis, ruled that the doctrine of "Pikuh Nefesh," the saving of lives, operates in the question of re-

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President Carter runs the show on Iowa radio station.

## Carter Charms Iowans as Radio Host

By Bill Peterson

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 22 (WP) — "Spikes-at-the-mike" O'Dell's morning show was interrupted yesterday so that the president of the United States could try out as a radio call-in host.

"Oh, hi. Who is this?" asked one of the first listeners.

"I think you're Debbie Brown," the new man at the microphone said.

"I am," she replied.

"My name is Jimmy Carter," the president said.

For the next 45 minutes, the president talked over the airwaves to eastern Iowa and western Illinois.

Actually, it was a call-out show. The station made the calls from a list of listeners who had written. The last time a president visited the area was in 1952, when Harry S. Truman passed through on a whistle-stop campaign tour for Adlai Stevenson.

Sitting behind two microphones in the small news offices of the radio station, Mr. Carter was an ideal talk show host. He was smooth. He was folksy. He called everyone by his first name.

When he finished, Mr. Carter said: "I had some good questions."

But none was tough. Several of the 13 persons on the air simply wanted to compliment the president on his performance in office.

One person said she appreciated the sacrifices that the Carters were making.

"It's not a sacrifice to serve as president," Mr. Carter replied. "It's gratifying."

It was Mr. Carter's 16th stop on his seven-day "vacation" cruise down the Mississippi River from St. Paul to St. Louis aboard the Delta Queen.

Today, in Burlington, Iowa, where he plans to conduct a town meeting, the president found another friendly crowd of Midwesterners.

"I didn't know you had this many people here in Burlington," Mr. Carter told a riverfront crowd of several thousand persons.

Mr. Carter went on a five-mile jog at dawn today near Gulfport, Ill., where the steamboat paused while going through a lock.

The listeners' questions yesterday were general, the kind the skillful politician can turn to his own advantage. And there was little time for follow-up.

One listener asked what three things Mr. Carter would like to accomplish most before leaving office. The president replied that he would like to guarantee security of the nation, leave office with no American in danger of losing his life in combat and see peace in other parts of the world.

Another wanted to know why Congress had been tardy in passing the president's energy proposals.

Mr. Carter was ready for that one. Oil companies, he said, have tremendous influence in Congress. "Since I've been president, I've tried to build up consumers as an opposing force," he said.

## Procedure Creates Discontent

## Demand for Tourist Visas Strains U.S.

By Lewis H. Duvigul

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — The growing influx of foreign tourists coming here to take advantage of the cheap dollar is threatening the capacity of U.S. consulates to serve them and has provoked retaliation by at least one country.

Lines outside the consulate in Buenos Aires stretched for blocks in recent months and touched off a riot when Argentine police moved in to apprehend professional stand-

ins who reportedly were charging \$100 to hold a place in the queue.

Officials at the Argentine Embassy here cite those troubles as a reason for their government's decision to require visas for U.S. citizens visiting Argentina, starting this month. Argentina followed the initiative of Brazil, ending the era in which U.S. citizens could travel throughout the Western Hemisphere, except to Cuba, without visas.

90-Day Proposal

The United States requires visas of all visitors except Canadians, Bahamians are also exempted, but they must fulfill requirements at least as demanding as those for a visa before being allowed in.

Increasing demand for visas has provoked some congressional consideration of a proposal to allow 90-day visas, at least by Japanese

and European tourists — who show little tendency to stay on as illegal aliens — without a visa.

No prompt action seems likely, however, according to consular officials at the State Department.

Spokesman Bernard Fennell said consular officials expect to handle 6.3 million visa requests in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, an increase of 21 percent over last year. Fiscal 1978 was a boom year, too, with a 20-percent increase over 1977.

The demand for visas is up worldwide, with the office in London alone expecting to issue 700,000 this year. The U.S. Travel Service expects up to 21 million visitors this calendar year, compared with 19.8 million last year. The visitors are expected to spend up to \$9 billion, a significant contribution toward reducing the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

At the center of the protest is the fear that further jobs could be lost. The Rota Naval Base, numerically the largest U.S. base in Spain, although its strategic importance has diminished since the Polaris pullout, provides jobs for 1,636 Spanish civilians. The town of Rota, population 26,000, is accordingly dependent on the base. Everything revolves around it.

The continuing protest in Rota threatens to sour a U.S. initiative

## Demonstrations at Rota

## Polaris Pullout in Spain Causes Lost Jobs, Anger

By Tom Burns

MADRID, Aug. 22 (WP) — A pullout of Polaris submarines at the major U.S. naval base of Rota, in southern Spain, has led to lost jobs among Spanish civilians, angry demonstrations and a continuing weeklong sit-in at Rota's town council building by the newly unemployed.

The withdrawal of the nuclear submarines was completed by July 1 in accordance with the terms of the 1976 Spanish-U.S. defense treaty. Along with the submarines went the elimination of 114 jobs for Spanish civilians and 69 for U.S. non-naval personnel.

"When the submarines went, business slowed down although everything humanly possible has been done to keep the job reductions to a minimum," a U.S. Embassy official said in Madrid.

Opened Doors

The mayor of Rota, Fernando Tejedor Martin, a member of the Socialist Party, however, saw things differently. "The dismissals were arbitrary, unjust and the submarine issue is just a convenient excuse. The Americans are scaling down Spanish employees and the Spanish government, who knew this was coming, has let it happen," the mayor said.

The mayor and the council led demonstrations against the cutbacks in the town's main square and threw open the doors of the town council building to some 50 former employees of the base who have mounted the sit-in.

With unemployment in the Rota area, as in most parts of southern Spain, running at 12 percent, four points higher than the national average — the lost jobs on the base have caused hard feelings.

The cause of the Rota protesters has been taken up by the two major trade unions, the Socialist Workers' General Union and the Communist-led Workers' Commissions. Socialist and Communist congressmen from southern Spain have made a point of visiting the sit-in in the past week to offer encouragement and support.

At the center of the protest is the fear that further jobs could be lost. The Rota Naval Base, numerically the largest U.S. base in Spain, although its strategic importance has diminished since the Polaris pullout, provides jobs for 1,636 Spanish civilians. The town of Rota, population 26,000, is accordingly dependent on the base. Everything revolves around it.

The continuing protest in Rota threatens to sour a U.S. initiative

aimed at improving relations between the U.S. bases in Spain and the adjoining local communities.

Last month Ambassador Terence Todman held meetings with the mayors of Saragossa, of Moron, near Seville, and of Torrejon, near Madrid. All three centers are close to U.S. air bases. As a result of the meetings joint committees of members of the base and of the local communities are in the process of being created. The committees are expected, initially, to sponsor cultural projects.

Among the protesters in Rota, the Spanish government comes in for a good deal of criticism for failing to force the social consequences of the Polaris withdrawal. But most of the blame is put on the United States.

"We received the Americans with open arms," said Mayor Tejedor Martin. "Instead of beaches and tourists, we have a base and Marines. The Americans cannot now leave us without jobs."

The Rota base, along with the three air bases, will be reviewed in 1981 when the defense agreement, known as the Spain-U.S. Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship, comes up for renewal.

Bolivia Reports

2 Disks Believed

From Space Craft

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Two light, metallic disks, believed to have fallen from a space vehicle, have been found in southeastern Bolivia by farmers, a La Paz newspaper reported this week.

El Diario said the farmers told air force officials the 32-inch-diameter objects fell late last week near Santa Cruz, 558 miles southeast of here, hitting with such force they ignited on impact.

Air force officials took the objects to the Santa Cruz Air Force School, the newspaper said. Col. Ariel Cohen, the school's director, said he believed they belonged to a third stage of an unidentified rocket.

El Diario theorized that the objects were Soviet satellites, but military officials said they doubted two satellites would fall in the same region simultaneously.

In Washington, the offices of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and North American Air Defense declined any knowledge of the objects.

## Nigeria Reportedly Evicts Most of Its Soviet Advisers

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (NYT) — The Soviet Union has been ordered to remove most of its military advisers from Nigeria, Defense Department officials said yesterday. The move is interpreted as a

blow to Moscow's influence in a key African country.

The officials said that Nigeria recently asked the Soviet Union to cut back on the size of its air force training mission in the country. They said the mission, which currently trains Nigerian pilots to fly Soviet MiG-21 fighters, would be reduced from about 40 to five advisers next year.

The officials said an intelligence report indicated the Nigerian action had been prompted by inefficient performance and "condescending attitudes" on the part of the Soviet advisers. They noted that President Anwar Sadat gave similar reasons for his decision to oust hundreds of Soviet military advisers from Egypt in 1974.

Officials said that the decision to reduce the Soviet military presence apparently was made before the recent elections in Nigeria, which are part of a process of returning the country to civilian authority after 12 years of military rule. Intelligence aides said, however, that it was unlikely the decision would be reversed by any new civilian government.

Decision Welcomed

The Nigerian action was viewed as a positive development by several officials here, because of the nation's growing economic role and political influence in Africa. With a population of almost 100 million, Nigeria possesses the largest armed forces south of the Sahara. In recent years, Nigeria has become the second-largest exporter of oil to the United States.

Although some officials said that it was too early to tell whether the Nigerian decision signaled a cooling in relations with Moscow, a White House official contended that the development vindicated the administration's attempt to shore up ties with the big African country.

Officials said that the Nigerian decision to reduce the Soviet presence was coupled with signs of growing military ties with the United States and in buying U.S. arms. But the officials said there was little likelihood that the administration would alter its military ties with Nigeria, which mainly consist of training Nigerian officers in the United States.

Officials said that while Nigerian military authorities were evidently satisfied with the performance of the aircraft and other equipment obtained from the East, they have become displeased with the inability of Soviet technicians to service and maintain the hardware. Moreover, U.S. officials stationed in Nigeria are said to have reported that the Soviet technicians alienated their African hosts by displays of arrogance.

Blast Destroys

Gulf Oil Facility

JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA, Aug. 22 (UPI) — An explosion ripped through a pumping station at the Arabian-American oil company's terminal at Ras Tanura today, killing two persons, Aramco sources said. Six other workers were reported injured.

An Aramco source in Dhahran said resulting fire was brought under control late today and that there should be no interruption in the flow of oil through Ras Tanura, a key Gulf port on Saudi Arabia's northeast coast and Aramco's only export point for refined products. The source said the fire probably would continue to burn for "two or three days."

Sources said apparently "a couple of thousand barrels of oil" exploded at the pumping station. The cause of the explosion could not be determined immediately, they said.

## 24 Israelis Begin Tour Of Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (UPI) — The first Israelis to visit Egypt as tourists began a weeklong tour yesterday.

But the 24 Israelis were kept waiting at the airport in Cairo for three hours because airport authorities did not consider an Israeli Foreign Ministry letter approving the visit sufficient to grant them tourist visas.

A spokesman for Itanours, the Israeli tourist agency that arranged the trip, said the Egyptian Foreign Ministry contacted the airport and solved the problem.

The Israelis arrived aboard an Austrian airliner via Athens because there are no direct flights between Israel and Egypt. Direct flights could begin when normalization of relations, based on the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, starts in January.

Suspensions Increase

The suspicions are heightened by Mr. Young's recent statement that the State Department had a precise, accurate account of the meeting by July 30. If that is so, they ask, why did Mr. Maynes give Mr. Evron a false account on Aug. 12 and why was this false account relayed for publication in the press?

Some Israelis also point to acknowledged contacts between a PLO official and U.S. Ambassador Milton Wolf in Vienna as proof that Mr. Young's initiative fit into an apparent shift in U.S. policy toward the Palestinians.

Mr. Dayan has warned publicly about this shift and attributed it to the Carter administration's desire to guarantee good relations with Saudi Arabia to ensure oil supplies.

Viewed in this light, a Foreign Ministry source said, Mr. Young's call on Mr. Blum represented little more than an attempt to save his job and "take away the State Department's responsibility."







## Obituaries

### James T. Farrell, 75, created 'Studs Lonigan'

From Agency Dispatches  
YORK, Aug. 22 — James T. Farrell, 75, the author of 53 books, including three novels about Irish life in Chicago, "Studs Lonigan," died today at his home.

Lonigan trilogy was adapted for television series "United States of America" in 1964. The Farrells were the three novelists who lived among the lower-middle class of Chicago's South Side.

Lonigan — "A Boyhood in 20 Streets" (1932), "The Manhood of Studs Lonigan" (1934) and "Judgment Day" (1935) — was published in the volume, "Studs Lonigan," in 1964. Farrell won the Book of the Month Award for that year, the many honors.



James T. Farrell

Born in Chicago, Farrell was born in Chicago in 1904, one of the 15 children of James Francis and Mary Farrell, and went to parochial school in Chicago's South Side. He attended DePaul University at for about six months before the University of Chicago, where he studied from 1927 to 1930 and worked as a clerk and service station attendant. A short story for a writing class brought enough attention to expand it. It grew into the novel "Studs Lonigan."

Farrell's "A World I Never" published in 1936, was the first of a series of three novels of his high content of what is called, in dismissing the "old" Saxons words.

Farrell's work was notable for its accuracy and depth, and also for length, which drew some critics to say the occasionally degenerated tonality.

Farrell once described his writing as "the naturalistic purpose of these works is, generally, to recreate a sense

of American life as I have seen it, as I have imagined it, and as I have reflected upon and evaluated it," he said.

The writer once said that a motto by Spinoza suggested an approach to his work: "Not to weep or laugh but to understand."

Mr. Farrell's own literary heroes included Tolstoy, Gogol, Balzac, Proust and Joyce.

"An Impediment" — "Studs is an impediment to me," he once told an interviewer. "The critics and others are always referring to it. I've done so much else."

In April, Mr. Farrell was awarded this year's Emerson-Thoreau Award. A statement accompanying the award said, in part:

"Since the late 1920s, Farrell has told the story of his time unflinchingly by the rise and fall of his literary fortunes and the changes in literary taste. His best novels and short stories are a testament to his writing talent. He is a writer of the highest order."

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Mr. Farrell was married three times.

## to Cut Work Accidents

### Some Soviet Industries Study Biorhythm Theory

By Dan Fisher

SCOW, Aug. 22 — You know days when it seems you are "lumpy," or you have "two left Russians have them too," however, Soviet scientists studying biorhythm theory are trying to reduce on-the-job accidents.

theory that workers are in "cycles" of certain periods. What is unusual is that in Soviet enterprises management is adjusting work schedules to modulate those critical days, in cases using computerized systems.

Soviet effort is based on the biologically popular study of rhythms that are said to be determined by cyclical, biochemical factors that every person experiences. Some scientists contend that rhythms can be charted, on a person's birth date.

As a result, according to the newspaper, the number of serious on-the-job injuries dropped by nearly two-thirds last year.

A few other organizations have also been identified in the official Soviet press as having instituted similar measures.

Port authorities say that since the regulations were instituted, the number of industrial injuries has been cut by half and that their severity has decreased by 77 percent.

Computer Used

The First Moscow Assembly Administration of the All-Union Elevator Construction Trust has been using biorhythm charts for more than a year, according to the newspaper Building Gazette. It used a computer to compile a "biorhythmogram" of each worker for last year, and then arranged for work to take their critical days off, with the time to be made up later.

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## Night Life

### Curfew Cripples the Greek Style

By Chris Eliou

ATHENS (IHT) — A 2 a.m. "entertainment curfew" introduced by the Greek government last month has crippled a Greek way of life which has been vibrant for 2,000 years.

Under a new law — which the government claims will conserve energy — restaurants, nightclubs, discotheques and even the famous bouzouki tavernas must close at 2 a.m. or face fines of up to the equivalent of \$30,000.

While this is causing great distress to the Greeks and millions of tourists wanting to savor the traditional Greek night life, there is a feeling that it is the government's way of telling the nation to restrict spending.

Inflation, now running at a rate of about 20 percent, is believed to be behind this new edict to stop the Greeks having too much of a good time and to bring them into line with the lifestyle of their European brothers and prepare them for 1981 when Greece will become the 10th member of the European community.

While all this may look good on paper in government offices it is putting Greek social life on its ear, and causing clandestine drinking habits which are alien to the local amusement scene. Speakers, recalling the Prohibition era in the United States, and a new "resistance" are springing up in cellars and even rooftops of buildings in all major cities, particularly Athens.

Mass Exodus

When the curfew comes into effect each night and managers of night spots are compelled to order customers off their premises, there is a mass exodus to clandestine drinking havens. The result of this is that tourists on a limited budget in Athens are now roaming the streets in the early hours of the morning clutching bottles of retsina and ouzo purchased in desperation before the 2 a.m. embargo on entertainment.

Even the holiday islands of Greece such as Hydra and Mykonos where police surveillance is more easily carried out than in the larger cities, are affected.

What effect this will have on the tourist trade is yet to be seen. One of the great attractions Greece has in visitors has been its unending night life. Even the famous bouzouki spots are now darkened at an hour when the Greeks normally go into their wild, plate-smashing dances.

While housewives may find the early arrival home of their husbands gratifying — though at first unnerving — it suits the government's demographic policy of increasing the dwindling population.

"For a change, I can see my husband and spend more time with him at home," says an Athens housewife. But this is in stark contrast to the attitude of nightclub and restaurant owners, who are in deep gloom over the ban.

## Employment Impact

"We see unemployment emerging already for waiters, musicians and other employees of the country's many long-established nightclubs," said the proprietor of one Athens club.

The government measure caught club owners by surprise. "We should have been given a little more notice to read just our amusement facilities," one said.

They also claim they should have been consulted before the new restrictions became law, asserting they had a good case to argue that in summer the time limit on club hours should have been at least 3 a.m. and that the 2 a.m. closing should only apply during winter months.

Another purpose behind the new entertainment hours is that the government feels that the locals are consuming more of the \$12 million spent annually on imported spirits, mostly Scotch whisky. But to the average Greek this is an enigma. "The government earns money on the hideous tax they put on every bottle of whiskey," they lament.

## The Paris Stage

### Returning Shows Bridge Gap to New Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 22 (IHT) — The new Parisian theatrical season is about to dawn and, as is customary, its premiere includes the late summer return of several of last year's successes.

"Le Pont Japonais," the Barillet-Gredy translation of Leonard Spiesglass' "Majority of One," in which a Jewish widow from Brooklyn visits Tokyo and is wooed by a haughty Japanese aristocrat, has already reopened at the Antoine with Jacqueline Maillan as its star.

Its popularity hints that it will hold the boards there for the 1979-1980 season.

Robert Lamoureux is again to be seen in his own play, "Le Charlatan," at the Bouffes Parisiens. "Le Tour du monde en 80 jours," the Czech Pavel Kohout's version of Jules Verne's round-the-world novel, has returned to the Comedie des Champs-Elysees, where it will remain until Les Freres Jacques' engagement in late October; and the Barillet-Gredy comedy about the generation gap, "Le Prefere," is at the Madeleine for an additional two months and will be followed by a revival of Deval's "Tovarich."

With Francine Fabian, Jacques Francois and Jacques Morel, "Tete d'or" is scheduled for September at the Bouffes du Nord. Jacques Dufrin and Georges Wilson are continuing the run of "Les Aigles" by the Irish dramatist Brian Phipps at the Theatre de l'Oeuvre; the Russian Katayev's farce, "Je veux voir Mijousov," with the movie comic Jean Lefebvre, the first-weather tenant of the Palais-Royal, will be replaced in the autumn by a reprise of Francoise Dorin's "Le Tour pour le tour," a bit of fluff prepared for the stage debut of Michele Morgan, the screen beauty, who will again take the leading role; and "C'est a c't'heure-ci que tu rentres" will make way for a comedy by Jules Baillet. "Un Chateau dans mon jardin" at the Theatre des Nouveaux spectacles, by Jean Poiret, a campy frolic already in its sixth year and already filmed, appears destined to remain forever at the Varietes.

Pol Quentin has adapted a play from the Russian, "Le Volcan de la rue Arbat" by Alexei Arhuzov, whose "Le Bateau pour Lipaia" enjoyed a Paris success. Jacques Fab-

hri will be the star and direct, the opening being set for November. Pascale Audret of the cinema is due in a rarely played comedy of the 18th century — "La Mere confidente" — at the Potiniere on Sept. 12 and "Les Freres ennemis," the double-talking team of Andre Gailard and Teddy Vrinhalt — moves into the Mathurins on Sept. 20.

Michele Merle and Jean Lefebvre will co-star in Marc Camoletti's latest farce, "Le Bluffeur," at the Theatre Michel. Camoletti is a champion of long runs. His "Boeing-Boeing" has been at the Comedie-Camille for 19 years and his "Dix ans de captivite," now being filmed, lasted for 1,400 performances at the Michel.

In the fall of 1980 Jean-Louis Barrault will transfer his activities from the Theatre d'Orsay, a former railroad station, in Le Palais de Glace on the Champs-Elysees, a former skating rink. It will be the ninth move he and his company have made since the war. For his final stand at the Theatre d'Orsay he will present the dramatization of Voltaire's "Zadig," "Zadig" last winter, a new production of Claude's "Le Soulier de satin" and the American play "Wings," by Arthur Kopit, adapted by Mathieu Galey, which Claude Regy will direct.

These three will occupy the theatre's main auditorium, while at Le Petit d'Orsay, the upstairs studio chamber, there will be "Elle est la" by Nathalie Sarraute (directed by Regy) and "Vie privee" (directed from a Henry James).

The two-character American play about senior citizens, "A Gin Game" — as "Gin-Gin" — will convene Jean Mercurie's program at the Theatre de la Ville. Robert Dhery, author-actor of "La Plume de ma tante," will supervise Tom Stoppard's "La Musique adoucit les moeurs" ("Every Good Boy Deserves Favour") an ironic portrait of a Soviet dissident confined to a mental ward. Andre Previn has written the accompanying score. The Romanian metteur-en-scene Maurice Cloche will mount Jean-Francois Regard's 18th-century classic, "Le Legataire universel," and last year's revival of Chekhov's "Three Sisters" will make a reappearance.

Eric Rohmer, the film director, is turning stage director, selecting Kleist's "Catherine de Heilbronn" ("Kathleen von Heilbronn") for

his change of medium. This strange and compelling drama of early 19th-century Germany, foreshadowing Freudian analysis of the female psyche, so baffled Parisian audiences here a few seasons ago that it had to be withdrawn, despite a reputable production by Lars Schmidt. The Rohmer production will have its premiere at the Theatre des Anandiers in suburban Nanterre on Nov. 8. It will be followed with the work of another cinema director, the Pole Andrzej Wajda, who will stage Wiklinski's "Eux" at the same theatre.

Robert Hossein is preparing a gigantic spectacle of the French Revolution, "1793," for the Palais des Congres and Francis Huster of the Comedie-Francaise will be his Saint-Just. "Un Roi qui des nuilheurs" by Remo Formai will open with Marc Ducoudré, Micheline Lucchini and Henry Courseaux as its interpreters at the Theatre La Bruyere, and the Theatre de la Michodiere will lift its curtain on "Coup de chapeau" by Bernard Slade, in a version by Barillet and Gredy with Francois Perier and Christiane Minazzoli heading its cast.

Within the frame of the Festival d'Automne are in the Luca Ronconi's productions of Hoffmann's "La Tour" and Euripides' "Les Bacchantes" (at the Forum des Halles); Victor Garcia's "Gilemish" at the Theatre National de Chailly; four Moliere plays — "L'Ecole des femmes," "Don Juan," "Tartuffe" and "Le

Misanthrope" — in Antoine Vitez's mise-en-scene, at the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin; Stuart Sherman's spectacles, "Portraits of Places" and "The Erotic," at the Centre Pompidou; Arby Ovanessian's realization of Chekhov's "La Dame au petit chien," at the Centre Pompidou; and Jean-Marie Simon's arrangement of Diderot's "Le Neveu de Rameau," at the Forum des Halles.

Under the festival's wing, too, are Bernard Sobel's adaptation of Thomas Mann's novelette "Mario and the Magician," with a score by Jean-Bernard Dantigues, at the Theatre de Genevilliers, and the Winston Tong marionettes at the Theatre Gerard Philipe in Saint-Denis.

"Chantien de la gloire" under Luis Regu's auspices comes in the Theatre de l'Atelier in mid-September and the Odéon will reopen with Giorgio Strehler's expansive tribute to Goidino, a superb theatrical fresco of three comedies of country life in the Italy of 1750. "La Trilogie de la villeggiature."

Jacques Toja has been appointed to take over the management of the Comedie-Francaise. His departing administrator, Pierre Dux, one of the company's finest actors, is at the Theatre de l'Athenes rehearsing "La Fraicheur de l'aupe" by Herb Gardner. Toja's plans for the House of Moliere's future have yet to be announced and the doors of the Salle Richelieu will reopen in September with several productions from last season's repertory.

many other attractions, will take place in the Notting Hill section Aug. 26-27, from 10 a.m. until . . . The Commodore will be at the Wembley Arena Aug. 25-26; the Don Luther big band, featuring Valerie Masters, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane Aug. 26 at 7:30 p.m. and the Echo Mountain Band at the Half Moon on the 27th. Mick Jackson is appearing every night, except Sundays, at Ronnie Scott's through Sept. 15. Peter Gordon will be at the Cafe de la Gare Aug. 26-27 at 9 p.m.

LE TOUQUET, France — The Golden Gate Quartet will give an open concert in the town hall, Aug. 25 at 9 p.m.

MONTE CARLO — An all-Argentine show, featuring Souza Ruedi and Les Belles, will top the bill of the Sporting Club Aug. 24-30.

LONDON — The annual West Indian Carnival, with lots of steel bands, Indian Calypso bands, jazz bands, dance bands and

## London Theater Outlook

### Costs, Prices Making for Caution

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 22 (IHT) — It was the director David Jones who, at a press conference a few days ago in mark his departure from the Royal Shakespeare Company at Stratford (to go in New York, where at the Brooklyn Academy he will start to set up an American equivalent of the RSC) actually came out and said what many have been suspecting. Though understandably excited about the new Brooklyn project he was, he said, sorry to be leaving the British theatre at a moment when it was facing "the longest and hardest winter many of us have ever known."

The government's determination not to increase substantially its arts spending and therefore in terms of inflation effectively to decrease it, together with the recent 7-percent increase in the rate of value-added tax on tickets taken on restaurants and car parks and all other aspects of an "evening out," a decline in tourism and a strengthened pound, have all combined to create a distinctly chilly climate, and one result is likely to be a definite tightening down of the commercial theatres.

That does not mean there will be fewer shows in the West End, nor necessarily that they will be less lavish — but that a great many less risks are likely to be taken. The first major show announced for the autumn is, by the way of example, "Hello Dolly," which Cyril Channing and Eddie Bracken bring in Drury Lane next month after a suc-

cessful Broadway and national-tour resuscitation in the United States. This will in fact be Miss Channing's first appearance here in the role (Mary Martin originally played Dolly at the Lane, and lost) and she is more than welcome, as the advance booking already testifies.

But her arrival is symbolic of a new play-safe feeling around the commercial theatre. If I were a promising new playwright, or even an established older playwright with a script requiring more than one set and about four characters, I don't think I'd hold out too much hope in the West End in 1979-80.

There are no hits like the old hits, proof of which can already be found at the Adelphi Theatre where the television situation-comedy star John Inman is currently packing them in by the coachload in a stylized revival of "Charley's Aunt." True, it might have been even more fun to see him tackle the Ray Bolger role in "Where's Charley?" but there again that would have involved the expense of an enormous and risks, that are really not worth taking, given that there is still a very sizable audience that would rather shell out up to £6 a ticket for something and somebody they know well enough even before arriving at the theatre.

In the subsidized theatre, too, there is likely to be a great deal less in the way of experiment or minority programming. The National Theatre has already had to cut back a major part of its work on the open Olivier stage, and the Royal Shakespeare company is again finding its London home at the Aldwych under economic threat, although its next scheduled production there, of Kaufman and Hart's "Once in a Lifetime," suggests that they too are looking for a big box-office winner to see them through the autumn.

Meanwhile, on its main Stratford stage, the RSC has a new "Orlando" in the rather unexpected shape of Donald Sinden in the title role. Not that Sinden, who like John Inman is currently best known for a long-running British situation comedy series, cannot tackle Shakespeare. His Lear was one of the very best I have seen at Stratford, and he would undoubtedly make the finest Antony of any actor around at present. Orlando, however, eludes him from the

moment when, in impeccably cultured tones, he has to tell the Senate "Rude am I in my speech."

In a theatre which still reverberates to the sound of Paul Robeson in that very role exactly 20 Augusts ago, Sinden is simply too intelligent and too thoughtful ever to be taken in by Boh Peck's somewhat unsuitable lingo. It doesn't matter that instead of the black body makeup favored by Olivier he has merely lightly browned his face and hands and kept the rest of himself buttoned up to the neck, for Orlando is, as the duke says, a Moor far more fair than black.

What does matter though is a destructive kind of sophistication exuded by Sinden in his every speech and movement, so that when finally the play requires him to adopt lingo's language of goats and monkeys, it is as though the infinitely distinguished governor of some far-flung colony has agreed to play down his first great speech, so that he may arrange them like warlocks into his evil patterns, never really recovering from its central casting troubles. But it does contain fine performances from James Laurence as Cassio, Suzanne Berish as Desdemona and Susan Tracy as Emilia.

Ronald Eyre's production, though thoughtful and blessed with one or two very good ideas (such as the silent lining up of the four principals on stage behind lingo during his first great speech, so that he may arrange them like warlocks into his evil patterns, never really recovering from its central casting troubles. But it does contain fine performances from James Laurence as Cassio, Suzanne Berish as Desdemona and Susan Tracy as Emilia.

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# Vienna International Center



The International Center as seen from the Danube River.

## Planning Considerations: Function, Flexibility

The Vienna International Center, popularly referred to as "UNO City," will be presented to the United Nations today at a ceremony presided over by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The center, begun in May, 1973, was designed by the Austrian architect Johann Staber. The planning, construction, maintenance, administration and financing of the project is handled by the International Conference Center and Conference Center Vienna (IACC), a joint-stock company with the Republic of Austria holding 65 percent and the Municipality of Vienna holding 35 percent of the stock.

The following article outlines the building techniques and functions incorporated by Mr. Staber in the design of the center.

The reference point for the new International Center was man, not monumentality. The goal was to create elements whose design would be derived from their functions and to integrate them into the landscape. The center's location in parkland on the banks of the Danube made it possible to incorporate these significant objects into the townscape without disrupting the city's character.

The headquarters of the international organization consists of two linked, pre-fabricated office towers for the Atomic Energy Agency and the UN Industrial Development Organization. Two further pre-fabricated blocks of low buildings accommodate the communal facilities

and the International Conference Hall, which is circular in plan.

On the upper levels of the International Conference building are the visitors areas. Access is gained from a pedestrian walkway. The visitors areas comprise lecture halls, exhibition areas and a snack bar, rooms for language and teaching equipment, computer services, affiliated organizations, health administration and personnel administration.

The external areas are made up of foyers, lounges and rooms for delegates, from which they can see the surrounding landscape.

The Vienna Congress Center will be the focal point of the project. Its large variety of possible uses offers opportunities for contact between the international organizations and the interested public. This provides for a genuine meeting center that lacks the isolated atmosphere of most international organizations.

The center's 15 conference halls can accommodate 8,000 people. Offices, conference halls and all other areas are fully air-conditioned. Heating is supplied from the district heating system of the city of Vienna from a nearby district heating works. A central cooling station with turbo-cooling machines provides the air-conditioning system with cold water.

The proposed construction of an 800-bed hotel would ensure an even load on the kitchen and restaurants and a partial reservation of hotel rooms.

## What It Houses

With the occupation of the Vienna International Center, the United Nations will transfer units from New York and Geneva to Vienna. From Geneva, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the Social Affairs division will be moved to Vienna. Furthermore, the Center of Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as well as the UN Commission on International Trade Law, now located in New York, will henceforth have their headquarters in Vienna. Not only will IAEA and UNIDO move into the new complex, but also that section of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, whose headquarters was transferred to Vienna in summer, 1978, as well as the UN Scientific Committee for the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the Vienna Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and a UN planning and co-ordination unit.

The costs for the construction are borne by the Republic of Austria and the City of Vienna. The complex will remain the property of the Republic of Austria and will be let to the United Nations for 99 years at a symbolic rent of 1 Austrian schilling (about 7 cents) per year. Maintenance costs will be borne by the organizations themselves.

## New Economic Order Conflicts Between Haves, Have-Nots Diminish

By Linda Bernici

YORK (IHT) — All countries show the new economic order based on equity, equality of peoples, interdependence and co-operation among states on the basis of mutual interests.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in his address to the UN Economic and Social Council in New York last week.

Waldheim said the new international economic order (NIEO) to international economic order has become one of the major dominating politics in the Nations and other international organizations.

Foundations of present international economic institutions were laid after World War II by development countries determined to reconstruct their war-torn economies. These institutions largely ignored the needs of the Third World.

Due to the increased strength of Third World nations in the United Nations, the situation in the 1960s began to change. Two resolutions adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly defined the needs of developing nations more fully. What was called for was an equitable distribution of resources and equal participation in international economic relations such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Industrial Development Organization, the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

Special Consideration  
The first confrontation of the Special Session between the developed and the developing nations had come to a head. The Third World demands special consideration in matters of trade and development. The World, in turn, has moderate concerns of the development of its resources. The development of its resources includes international agreements to secure and equitable prices; adequate financing of new ventures in mining, marketing and distribution; primary products; increased financial resources for development; mitigation of their burden; and increased development of the scientific and technical infrastructure.

World countries realize that and to benefit from a new national order in a world with dwindling resources, inflation, overpopulation, reduction, unemployment, poverty. The big change, Britain's ambassador to the UN, Lord Richard, said, is that the West now takes the new national economic order seriously. There was a feeling in the that if we just lay low and the problem would go away. Now the question is, can we enough time to adjust to the new world? Richard believes that the oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries made the West realize that the end of the world's unequal distribution are not going to go away.

Unjustified Euphoria  
Singapore's ambassador to the UN, Tommy Koh, on the other hand, does not think the West had enough influence on World tactics to bring about change in international economic relations. "I don't think the Third World is contemplating building up of primary products in order to assure the West, despite the inflated euphoria among some [Lesser Developed Countries], that because of their armaments they can impose solutions on the industrialized countries nor react negatively to the very on of the NIEO. They realize the rich can't continue to grow unless the LDCs grow, too, and are provided with new investment possibilities." And Koh added, "Many people point to the fact that the economic policy of the developed nations has domestic political value in the World nations than it used to be. According to Ambassador Koh, the Third World nations toward multinational corporations, for example, has significant

## Heterogeneous

Countries that are on the forefront of Third World leadership within the United Nations today, he said, include Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Cuba, Jamaica, Guyana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Senegal, Algeria, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. He pointed out that this "Third World lobby" in the United Nations, which is known as the Group of 77, is a heterogeneous group that includes more economically advanced countries such as Saudi Arabia, and impoverished ones, such as Haiti.

"There are the Communist countries that oppose private capital," although some, Poland and China, for example, are now eager for joint ventures with advanced market countries. Then there is a smaller group that wants to develop market economies and a group, with countries like Burma, that wants to cut itself off from the world.

"But the largest group professes a system of democratic socialism. Its leaders are mainly Western-educated. They still have an anti-capitalist chip on their shoulders, but politically, they acknowledge the West's economic importance," Mr. Koh said.

The anti-capitalist countries, which are the most vocal members of the Group of 77, are not the most numerous. They are out of 77, he said. The countries in the Group of 77 have remained closely knit for so long primarily because of their common colonial experience, common social and economic problems, and their resentment of economic exploitation. Ambassador Koh said, they are basically exporters of primary commodities. He noted, adding, that a current concern is the rise of protectionism in the West.

The biggest single threat to unity of the Group of 77, according to Ambassador Koh, is oil. "OPEC represents a threat to the Group of 77," he said. (Continued on Page 10S)

## From Power Center to East-West Channel

By David Bodanis

VIENNA (IHT) — The secret agents who meet in Vienna coffee houses today, those mysterious unassigned staff officers from the large superpower embassies, are more interested in each other's secrets than in those of the small country where they mix. Their politely furtive doings, conducted in business suits rather than trench coats, are the most exotic aspects of Vienna's new position as a channel between East and West.

With this position has come a new class of international residents, some 30,000 businessmen, diplomats and UN officials. Since the construction of the UN City, these international residents have been the subject of analyses ranging from the casual to the pontifical. In a world of nation-states, their status is hard to resolve. The discussions have often neglected comparisons with the international community that lived in Vienna once before and vanished, along with the Empire, in 1918.

That earlier international group had been attracted to Vienna for its power. The Empire the Hapsburgs created was ruled from there, and the rulers supported the cultural facilities that brought in promising artists from the provinces. Those who assembled in this Mecca had roots in all the ethnic communities of the Empire. This did not keep them from developing their own style of life, which became known as Viennese High Culture.

The current international group assembles in Vienna for completely different reasons. No longer is the once-walled city a bulwark of the West against the Turks; the gates have opened to form a pathway of bankers and a tension-free assembly point for UN officials. The slot once filled by the Magyars, Slavs and Czechs is now taken by Canadians, Egyptians and Thais. Decision makers have become middlemen, and headquarters have become branches.

This international gentry, unlike the previous one, has not developed a distinctive culture. Each nationality in the present group enacts with special pride the most cherished curfew of its national origins. British expatriates, for example, are known for insisting on their 5 o'clock tea ritual with

greater vigor than do the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells. This reaction, well known from the time of European colonial outposts, is continued even by representatives from nations that recently were colonies themselves. Although such foibles are understandable, they do not unite a group.

But there is another sense in which the international residents of Vienna do share a common way of life. A foreign post usually means a job promotion and a higher salary. All face the painful distinction of being promoted only on the condition of being separated from their national milieu. Sharing this advancement into isolation, they join together. To Viennese natives, the cluster of diplomats in the 19th district looks like a ghetto; but to the diplomats, it is a makeshift hearth.

The new international gentry, UN officials and multinational businessmen, frequently rank the cities where they make their temporary homes, with the ranking coming out differently depending on the criteria used. One criterion, probably the most common, is the city's reputation as a center for fun. Checking hours of disco closings and counting the numbers of after-theater restaurants puts London and Paris on top. Vienna suffers in such a ranking from the peculiar age structure of its population. Waltzers they might be, but swingers definitely not. A disproportionate number are over 50, as the tradition of Socialist services makes it a most welcome retirement place. A few youngsters are attracted for daily work; while many are attracted elsewhere for something to do once work is done.

But the Austrian government is strongly moving to remedy the lack of modern offerings. One of their boldest moves is the creation of a new radio frequency, Blue Danube Radio, to carry six hours of English language programming a day. (The radio starts broadcasting today on FM102.2) As German is not an official UN language, or dominant in international trade, the language barrier has been one of the strongest complaints of international people stationed in Vienna. The new radio channel will double the number of English language films available by the simple expedient of broadcasting the original sound from American films at the same time as they appear, German-dubbed, on Austrian television.

# Waldheim: Refugees Are One of the Tragedies of Our Century

NEW YORK (IHT) — In the following interview with Linda Bernici of the International Herald Tribune, Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations since 1972, discusses a broad range of topics: Vienna as an international city, the plight of refugees, the Middle East, establishing a new international economic order and the successes and failures of the United Nations.

Born near Vienna in 1918, Mr. Waldheim studied law and graduated as a Doctor of Jurisprudence from the University of Vienna in 1944. He joined the Austrian diplomatic service the following year and spent a good part of his career with the United Nations — first as permanent observer in 1955 before Austria became a UN member, later as Austria's permanent representative from 1964-1968 and again in 1970-1972.

The interview took place after the secretary-general attended the Geneva Refugee Conference and held meetings with leaders in Africa.

Ms. Bernici — What can you say about Vienna as an international city? What can Vienna offer the United Nations and the United Nations offer Vienna?

Mr. Waldheim — Let me begin by saying that Vienna has an important geopolitical position that I consider important geographically. It is in the center between East and West, between North and South. It's relatively easy to reach from all sides of the globe. That is why, in the past, many international conferences have taken place there. What the Austrian government did was build a new center on the Danube which will make it possible for the Vienna-based organizations — the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) — to move into permanent quarters. For the United Nations, this is a very advantageous arrangement since the premises have been built by the Austrian government free of charge. This is a unique procedure because, normally, the United Nations has to do that by itself.

For Austria, this means it will have more international conference

es and be even more of an international meeting place, which is important, especially for a country which is on the dividing line between different ideologies — East and West, North and South. I think it is important for Austria to be a neutral meeting place since this adds to its stability.

Q — What do you see as the future of the Vietnamese refugees? Is there any possibility of UN intervention within Vietnam?

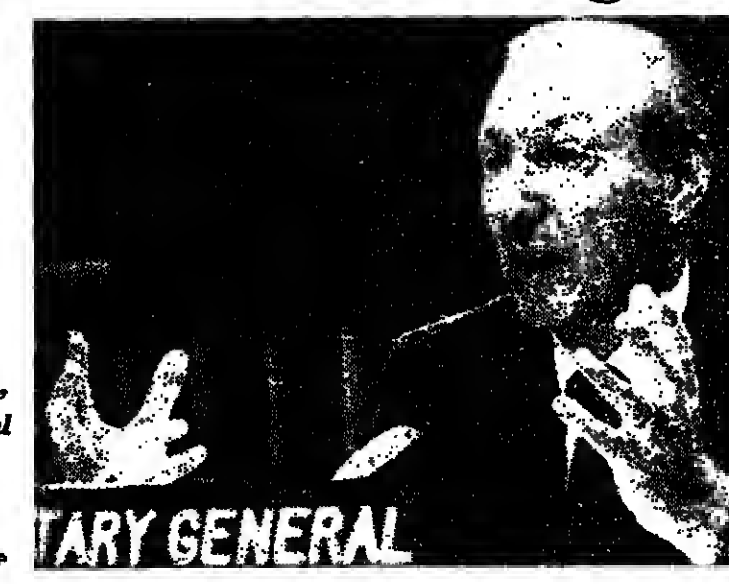
A — I think the Geneva conference [on refugees in July] has to be seen in two aspects: one was to get enough financial support and enough places for the refugees who are already outside Vietnam and make sure they are taken care of in the best possible way. We have 350,000 who have left in camps. Governments participating in the conference pledged \$190 million and 260,000 places for final asylum. The second aspect was to give us the time to solve the problem of the 350,000 refugees before taking more refugees to countries of final asylum. The Vietnamese agreed to make every effort to stop the exodus for a reasonable period of time — the understanding was that this will be for several months.

Q — Why was this decision made at this time? There are some who say that this was a political or diplomatic maneuver on the part of the Vietnamese.

A — I don't think that one can interpret this in that way. You see, the purpose of this conference was to deal with these humanitarian matters. And I'm glad to say we were able to avoid a political confrontation, but at the same time, we did not avoid talking about the root cause of the refugee disaster in Southeast Asia.

Q — And what is the root cause?

A — The root cause is the fact that these people left in masses, which posed a very difficult situation for countries of first asylum. Most of them are of Chinese origin, but there are also those leaving Cambodia and Laos, many of whom were sent back across the



Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary-general

border into Cambodia, where they died.

Q — Do you believe the U.S. contention that these Vietnamese of Chinese origin are considered undesirable by the Vietnamese authorities, and that it has been their policy to evict them with certain financial gains?

A — This has been reported in the media, but we do not have proof of this.

Q — From your discussions with Vietnamese officials, what is their view of the refugee situation? Are they eager for these people to leave?

A — What they told me was, there are many who are still leaving the country illegally, and they cannot control the outflow. They want to leave.

Q — Why?

A — Well, they don't hesitate to say that it's because they don't want to integrate into their political regime. They neither wish to be part of their political, economic nor ideological regime. And their position is that they don't want to keep them if they don't want to support their ideology. They can leave.

east Asia became especially acute by the mass deaths of all these poor people. And, therefore, world public opinion demanded more and more that something be done. But let there be no doubt that we have millions of refugees all over the world. It is one of the tragedies of our century. And it shows the instability of the political situation of the world because this is mostly the result of political conflicts.

Q — In recent years, a concern of the big powers has been the political realities of the United Nations, probably because the big powers are not in as much control as they were at the time of the creation of the United Nations. To what extent do you think this is true and that the restructuring reforms that have been proposed and developed at the United Nations are necessary? How do you see them continuing to develop?

A — It is quite normal that in the course of the years an organization has to be restructured. It is now 34 years that the United Nations has been in existence and many things have changed in the world. Most of all, the membership has changed. At the beginning, there were only 51 members. Now there are 151. So... the new members want to have their say. That was the reason why the Security Council was increased from 11 to 15 members. The Economic and Social Council was also increased. And it is certainly true that the role of the big powers has also changed because they have to take this new situation into account. And since we are a democratic institution — one country, one vote — it is evident that the big powers no longer have the influence they had at the beginning of the United Nations. But they still have a privileged position because they have the veto power in the Security Council, which is the main organ for peace and security in the United Nations. Nothing can be decided by the Security Council if one member of the five permanent members is against a resolution.

But let me say quite frankly that I think that the Charter as created in 1945 is a good instrument. What is needed most is a change in the working methods of the United Nations — to adapt them to the new era. I am putting forward concrete proposals in the next General Assembly in the fall to streamline the work of the assembly — shorter speeches, less documentation, more concrete actions.

Q — In 1980, the United Nations is planning a conference to deal with the development of what is commonly called the new international economic order. What is this, and how can the United Nations help in resolving some of the great economic crises facing the world today — energy, food, inflation?

A — It is evident that the world economy is in disarray; and this is not only a problem for the developing countries, the poor countries, but for the industrialized countries. They all produce the same kinds of manufactured articles, and they can't sell them. The market is too small. The main reason for the request to get the new international economic order is that two-thirds of humanity is living in very bad conditions, in misery. And there is a moral obligation for the world community to make sure everyone is living in dignified conditions.

But, apart from the moral obligations, there are also very practical implications, mainly that the world economy and social problems of today cannot be settled on a bilateral or regional basis. In other words, only the industrial countries can solve these problems among themselves. We need new economic structures in the world. What we really need — and this is the aim of the efforts to create a new international economic order — is to create new economic structures on a global basis so that developing countries can become equal trading partners, to put them on a solid base in their own countries.

In practical terms, this means that the industrialized countries would have to help them to stabilize prices for raw materials, because most of them are just pro-

(Continued on Page 10S)





# UNIDO: Utopian Principles Guide Appropriate Technology

By David Bodanis

VIENNA (IHT)—"Men are selfish and never want to give up what they possess," says Mohammed Siddiqui, director of the International Center for Industrial Studies at the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. "That has been the history of the world

until now, and our job is to change it." UNIDO has been working on this since it was created by an act of the UN General Assembly in 1967. With some 1,100 employees, the Vienna-based organization directs an exceptional range of industrial programs throughout the developing world, ranging from fer-

tilizer plants in Egypt to exotic boat construction systems in Samoa, with much factories, saw maintenance plants and light metal working sheds scattered throughout the world in between. These programs are managed either by native technicians under UNIDO supervision, or by special staff officers sent from headquarters.

"Our position gives us two advantages over multinationals," according to a senior official at UNIDO. "We don't take away profits for investment elsewhere, and we handle tasks of however small a size that the client country wants." UNIDO's policy is to work only on projects that have been proposed by a developing country's government, and never to impose a program from without.

"We work closely with the International Monetary Fund, even though we do have different opinions about the extent to which political strings should be attached to technological transfers," the official continued.

## Species Density

UNIDO's work with the Laotian forest industry illustrates the special facilities they have to offer. In tropical countries, the density of different species is so high that the cultivation of one in particular is usually possible only in a large plantation-style setting. Rural construction is often hindered by a lack of expertise in using the various trees available.

"Tropical trees are bloody enormous," explained Antoine Barsh, head of UNIDO's forestry group. "Moving them is quite an investment. Now there are plenty of manuals on how to set rafters and hinge door jambs with oak or birch or other individual species with which Western companies have expertise," he continued. "What we had to do in Laos was write from scratch the manuals on how to put together different woods, taking into account their different responses to rain and drought. This now allows local craftsmen to build shelters with the woods they have on hand."

Field officers know in label these programs "appropriate technology" in their regular reports to headquarters. The name is the bureaucratic recognition that the standard Western repertoire of industrial techniques often proves woefully inadequate when shipped to developing countries.

For example, diabetes detection is best carried out in the West by the distribution of diabetes detection machines. But these units end up in hospital storage rooms when they are sent to countries where there are few roads to transport them, and even fewer rural doctors to run them.

A more appropriate method, and

one simpler to use, is to have someone suspected of having diabetes urinate on the ground. Even the least trained village doctor can see if ants are attracted to the urine, a sign that the level of glucose is high enough to classify the subject as diabetic.

## Technical Assistance

Appropriate technology has been criticized both by those who say it is too weak for significant development and by those who say that it is still too strong. According to an economist associated with the Forum's Alternatives Conference on UN policy being held this week and next in Vienna's Prater Park: "Even though it comes with a nice name, UN development too often feeds into the large companies, as this is where purchase orders get placed. And even truly autonomous development often ends up just helping those already on top."

UNIDO's technical assistance—some \$55 million last year—originates as a line of credit that the UNDP earmarks for particular countries. This means that UNIDO's ultimate direction comes

from the General Assembly. This produces delays and arguments as proposals make the circuit between Vienna and New York.

UNIDO is now trying to become a specialized agency of the United Nations. This would give them greater discretion in hiring quotas and in the distribution of their funds and would put them on a par with the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Eighty national legislatures need to approve this change for it to come into effect. According to one UNIDO official, "U.S. support will be the clincher." The United States was the only country to vote against a resolution at UNIDO's 1975 Lima, Peru, conference that declared that the developing countries' share of the world's industrial product should be raised to 25 percent by the turn of the century, from its current figure of about 7 percent.

"We've been easing the [U.S.] State Department officials to our view of the resolution," the official continued, "and we would take the U.S. vote for us becoming a specialized agency as a further support of our intentions."

Following the Lima conference, UNIDO has started a program of consultation conferences to bring together representatives from industry and developing countries. Each conference focuses on one particular industry and serves both to outline the best development pattern in that industry and to match developing countries' needs with large companies' offerings.

"At first, the big firms were suspicious and would say 'What can you do without us?'" said Abdallah Hachimi, director of the negotiating section at UNIDO. "But now they find the conferences a good place to state their position."

According to a spokesman for one U.S. petrochemical firm: "Frankly, we didn't even learn much about our industry [at UNIDO's meeting on petrochemicals] in Mexico earlier this year. But at lunch during the conference we did make contacts that seem to be developing into two very nice orders."

One of the most common criticisms of UNIDO was expressed by an Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development offi-

cial in Paris: "Their programs are handled competently, no doubt, but they are too isolated, scattered, to have any cumulative effect at all. One soap factory, one country, one machine, one another does not make a new industrial order."

The conferences are expected to help correct the situation, and leaders of UNIDO point out that is for the UNDP, and not UNIDO alone, to effect any new international economic orders that may be.

UNIDO's budget has increased tenfold in the past decade and is likely to increase at the same rate after the organization moves to new headquarters in the UN City. The problems that it has been asked to help with have shifted the past decade from an almost exclusive concern with its industrial parks and particular manufacturing techniques to broader questions of systems analysis and regional planning. Throughout UNIDO's history, a particular attitude has dominated: one well expressed by Siddiqui: "Our purpose here, Utopian, I'm dedicated to that."

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## Banks, a Gateway for East-West Trade

By Errol G. Rampersad

VIENNA (IHT)—Austria, a focal point between East and West, built by nature of its geographic position and its political stance, has been a major catalyst in the development of trade with the Eastern bloc.

Two key contributors in the north of banking that have been in the vanguard of this financial thrust are the Creditanstalt Bankverein and the smaller, but equally instrumental Bankhaus Winter.

Last year Creditanstalt was able to consolidate its market status at home and abroad. Its balance sheet total constantly rose during the course of the year, and, at its close, attained 142.9 billion schillings, corresponding to a growth of 16.2 percent. Almost a third of the balance sheet total again fell to the share of the bank's international business.

Export financing proved a pivotal point. A conspicuous feature of the bank's activities was service to exporting customers that went far beyond the classic financing meth-

ods. There was, for instance, the creation of a Projects Exchange, of which the task is to coordinate possible openings for the delivery of Austrian industrial products with the needs of investment projects abroad.

For small and medium-size enterprises, an Exports Advisory Office has been established to assist in the build-up of an export organization. Since mid-year, a loan on privileged terms has been available to finance the cost of tenders. The importance attached by the bank to export financing finds clear expression in the more than 40-percent increased volume of export loans extended within the framework of export promotion measures and from its own resources.

Bankhaus Winter, the undisputed leading private bank in Austria, is headed by Simon Moskovics. The 64-year-old, Hungarian-born chief executive started to make a name for himself in the early fifties. Last year, Bankhaus Winter had a balance sheet of 8.57 billion schillings, an increase of 16 percent from 1977.

Mr. Moskovics, who believes that "no state can replace the instinct of an entrepreneur," attributes his survival as a private banker in a world of nationalized institutions to his personal approach to banking.

This approach, coupled with an unblemished business record, has made the name Moskovics one to be reckoned with in the realm of East-West trade, switch and compensation deals.

Mr. Moskovics also plays the role of merchant banker and has been known to raise preferential loans for the Republic of Austria. He has also organized short or medium term credits for the central banks of certain Comcon countries.

His success, as well as that of Creditanstalt, points to the positive trend of the Austrian economy.

The economy ended the year 1978 with results that were in part surprising. The preceding year's high deficit in the current-account balance could to a large extent be eliminated. The inflation rate was roading and at year's end was distinctly below the 4-percent level.

Domestic demand is a well-lagged behind 1977, thereby rising very distinctly to the restructuring measures demanded by current account balance developments; the first time since 1945, private consumption dropped by a real percent.

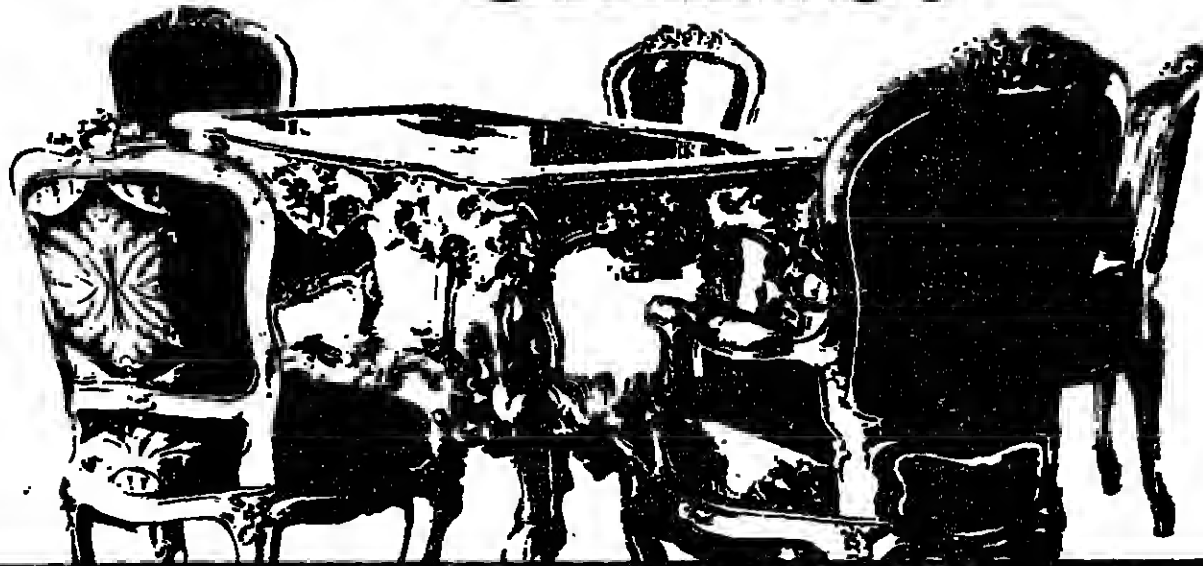
Exports had remarkable success. The flow of goods abroad rose percent in volume. The index was concentrated on the member states of the European Economic Community and Switzerland. Domestic exporters achieved record gains in their share of markets, fact all the more remarkable as, in terms of total exports, the share on an annual average was roughly by some 2 percent.

It was a difficult year for banking. The massive pressure on a level of debit interest brought, bear by economic policy and public, the state of loans demand from the industrial sector unwanted from the capital sphere and the growing burden, credit extensions either sponsor or tied to low maximum rates led, an erosion in earnings interest.

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# A World Meeting Place Since the Days of Roman Legions

David Bodanis

**A (IHT):** When Roman legions met at the encampment of the Danube, they met to organize their frontier they unwittingly set first of a long series of meetings at the Danube later to be known as Vienna. Four such over the past two centuries. Vienna's changing shape: from the glories of the Hapsburgs to the United Nations City as an element of name by a small democracy.

## 814: Royalty

The forces that had been against Napoleon's revolution met in Vienna in 1814-15. They were incarnated as 6 emperors, 11 princes and 90 envoys. With them came 8,000 royal followers, as the historian Brigitte has written, "private s, father-confessors, physicians, hairdressers, cooks, maids, lackeys and number of courtiers. They did there was often a to the poor natives of any of whom went off to relatives in the country, leaving their houses to the visitors at exorbitant prices. Some slept in 1 coaches, and ones less slept under the coaches. A crisis that winter was a firewood so scarce that market in it upped the price considerably. Diplomats at the congress, by Napoleon's bastion, from Elba, tried to establish a shock-free European. What they came up with 100 years, until, 63 years, the world exploded War I.

## 6: The Prussians

Vienna took a more air for an international. The occasion was the treaty with Prussia after a had proved disastrous for the white tunics of the Imperial Guard, which the terror of liberal movements since the Congress had fallen before the



Belvedere palace, where World War II ended for Austria.

Prussian-led forces of the emerging German Confederation, which itself was to become the oppressor of liberal movements in Central Europe for decades to come.

The Austrian army failed, not through any breach of discipline, but rather because it was the central point of a society that refused to accept the technological advances of the industrial revolution being spread from Britain. Prussian troops were moved quickly between the battlefields on new railroads that had been financed by semi-independent joint-venture concerns. Once in the battle, they were supplied with the breech-loading rifles that had been shown so effective in the just-ended American civil war and that shattered the Austrian formations of traditional muzzle-loaders.

The wealth of the Austrian empire, not being used for a modern overhaul of the army, was being pulled into the capital for the construction of the Ringstrasse, buildings following the path of the city walls and which, just like Emperor

Franz Joseph's governmental machinery, were focused backwards rather than forwards.

The Ringstrasse designs were Neo-Classical, Neo-Baroque, and anything but modern. The most typical was to be the fine arts museum, planned to house the already complete collection of Hapsburg treasures. No room for innovation, no place for change; merely a show of that which once was.

Vienna accepted the Prussian treaty with dignity, but with nothing like the vigor that in 1814 it had used to shape new defensive alliances. Franz Joseph could best have contained Prussia by a forceful support of France in 1871; instead, 1871 saw in Vienna continued construction of the self-enclosing Ring.

## 1910: Freud and Friends

Our next international meeting, in 1910, was one not widely known at the time. It was confined to a small group on a small street where, in the sitting room of his

apartment decorated with archeological curiosities, Sigmund Freud met one night a week with physicians and psychologists interested in his new treatment for hysterical Viennese women. Freud's ideas were treated as highly improper by the highly proper Viennese authorities, and any hints of it were quickly excluded from the newspapers. When a Viennese journalist in the first decade of this century wrote an article analyzing the famous Viennese waltzes as a re-enactment of repressed sexual urges, the outcry was such that he was asked not to write again for the same paper.

At the same time that Freud was elaborating the theory of psychoanalysis, Gustav Mahler and Arnold Schoenberg were shocking the musical, and Adolf Loos the architectural, community.

Viennese society did not take easily to being so spurred. Mahler was allowed only one premiere of his own works in Vienna, even though compared with Schoenberg, they were extremely conventional.

Schoenberg's early performances, and his middle and later ones, were received with the greatest amount of inhospitality socially acceptable by the musical audiences of the city of the waltz king. Cries of "garbage" and ostentatious rushes to the exits were among the politer receptions atonal music had. And Loos, or at least those who had to pay the bills for his firm, would have been overjoyed to get as favorable a reception as Schoenberg's.

Loos's first fully modernistic building, now a standard on all tourist itineraries, was in serious danger of being pulled down even before its facade was completed. Although the columns in relief on the first floor seem classical enough today, the flush stone facing on the other floors and the death of Victorian gargoyles were what attracted public attention, soon translated into public wrath.

## 1955: Occupation's End

World War II ended for the city of Vienna on May 15, 1955. Austria had been occupied since the close of the war by troops from Russia, the United States, Britain and France, and representatives of those governments assembled at the Belvedere palace that day in May. For a city that less than 40 years before had been the head of one of the premier monarchies in the world, the occupation had been an especially unpleasant loss of sovereignty, and the regaining was commensurately pleasurable.

"I remember the day the signing took place," recounted one city official who was a 24-year-old engineering student at the time. "I ran home, made up with my mother — with whom I had not spoken in three years because of a squabble about my school major — rearranged the furniture in the apartment for her, rearranged it once more for my father, then went out and found what seemed to be my entire university class in the process of getting absolutely, incredibly, drunk. I woke up the next morning in the park across from the Parliament, with my arm around a woman whom I had never seen before, and who is now my wife."

The 1955 treaty was chiefly due on the Austrian side to a young diplomat named Bruno Kreisky. At a press conference in Paris earlier

this year, Mr. Kreisky, in his ninth year as Austrian chancellor expressed his belief that Austria's neutrality, now that it was a small country on the eastern periphery of

the West, could best be maintained by a vigorous defense of its neutralist position. The science and technology conference in Vienna this week is the latest achievement of

Kreisky's policy, and the most recent of the remarkably long, remarkably variegated, series of international conferences that have graced the city on the Danube.

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<sup>3</sup> Fall in net profits due to corporate tax increase of 100% in 1978 for savings banks.

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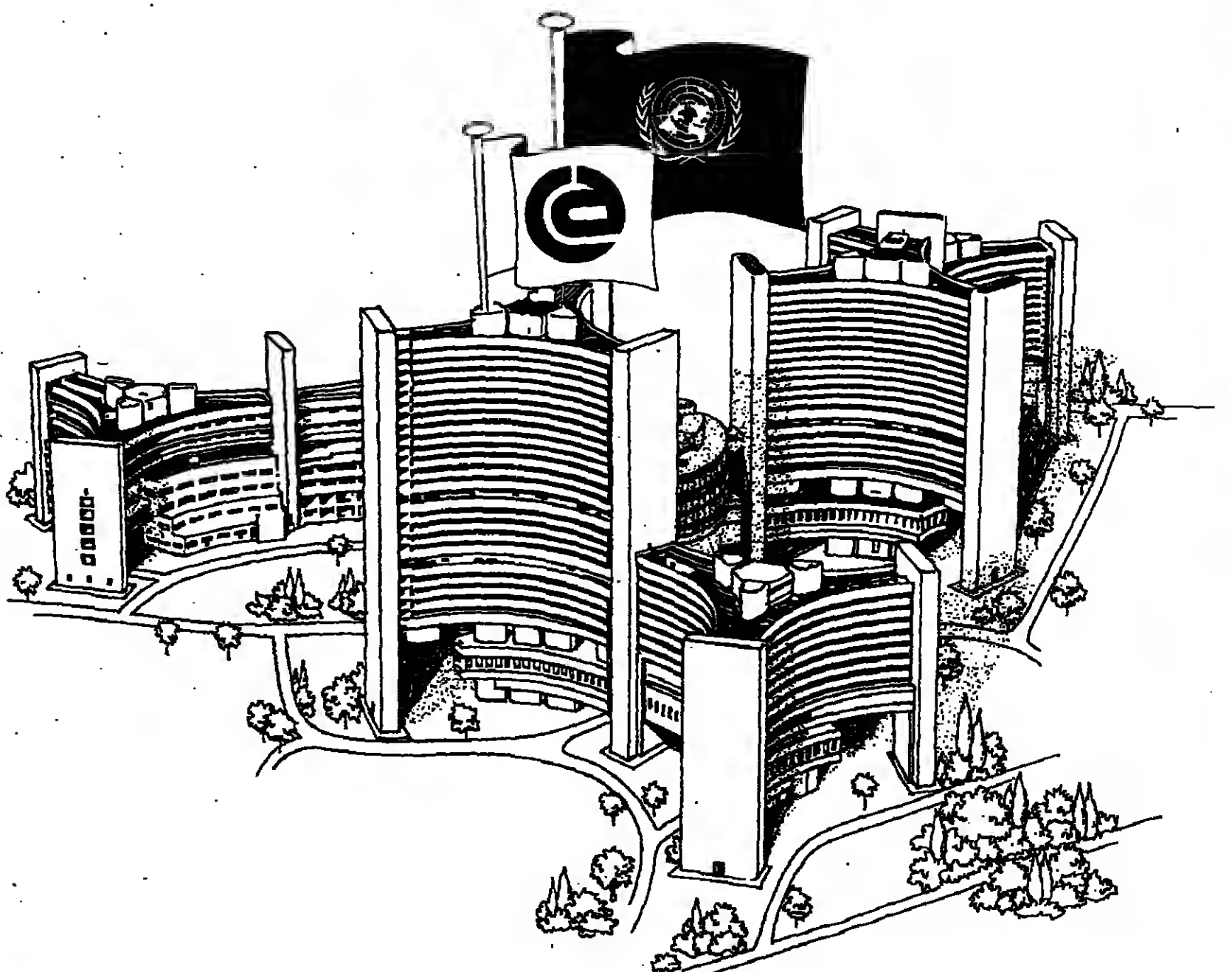
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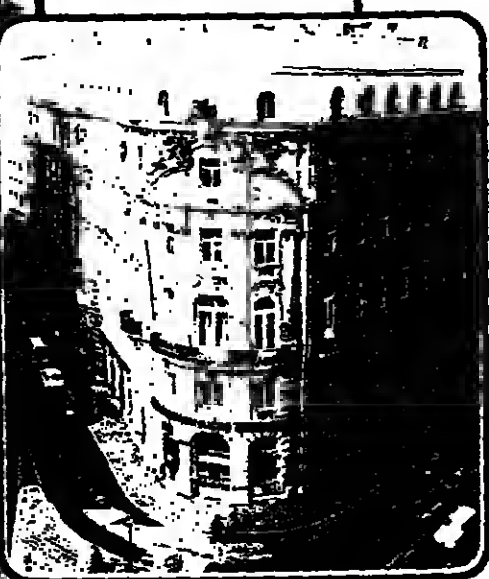


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## Less Conflict Between Haves, Have-Nots

(Continued from Page 75)  
lives to establish a two-tier pricing system to ease the plight of LDC oil-importing countries, although it helps Asian and African countries for political, geographical and cultural reasons.

"The European Economic Community has created a schism by granting a privileged trade and aid position to ex-colonies participating in the Lome Convention," he said.

### Cohesive

But, notes British Ambassador Richard, "the Group of 77 is remarkably cohesive, despite the oil pressures and changes in leadership."

"Another fascinating aspect," he continued, "is the total irrelevance of the East in these issues. They vote for anything the Third World wants, but that doesn't mean a thing when it comes to aid. The Third World is turning to the West to provide markets, educational opportunities and technical assistance."

"The East has little to offer the Third World," added Ambassador Koh. "It is not as receptive to our demands since it was not involved in the colonial experience and does not feel morally obligated to help us. We are more impressed with the technical and management know-how of the West."

Eastern bloc aid is granted to a relatively small number of LDCs and is geared more to political, ideological and security objectives than aid coming from the West, he noted.

"All countries try to attach strings to their aid," he said, "but in the past 10 years, much has been done to untie the strings with the Western industrialized countries, partly because of Third World pressure and partly because of the democratic countries' more enlightened attitude."

The problem now is to find an effective forum for developing the new international economic order, said British Ambassador Richard. He noted that while the Third World likes large planetary forums such as the United Nations or the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), where it has a majority and the possibility for each country to present its views, the industrialized countries prefer smaller, less cumbersome bodies.

Two years ago, the United Nations attempted to provide a more efficient forum by creating the post of director-general for economic affairs. Many say it is still too soon to evaluate its effectiveness.

According to Ambassador Richard, the director-general "still hasn't been able to pull the whole thing together because of a certain amount of bureaucratic infighting within the secretariat and because no one works out the priorities of the UN agencies with overall economic priorities."

"It would be difficult to provide one forum," he said. "We will probably deal with trade in UNCTAD, food in the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization], health in WHO [World Health Organization] and science and technology in a new agency the 1980 United Nations Conference may create."

But Ambassador Koh says a forum is not necessary. "We have large conferences to establish global consensus and smaller, more efficient bodies to deal with issues. The UN director-general can be a think-tank to lubricate as for the North-South dialogue he concluded."

## Refugees a Tragedy of Century

(Continued from Page 75)

ducing a few raw materials; and this is the basis for their whole economy. If the prices are down, their economy is in disarray, and they cannot buy what they need for their survival. What is further needed is transfers of technology and know-how so they can develop their own industry and help to solve their debt problem—over \$200 billion. If you create in this way a global economy, the industrialized countries can export their manufactured articles to the Third World, who are then in a position to buy them. Therefore, two things are necessary—structural changes of the world economy and a global approach.

Q — In what areas do you feel the United Nations has been effective, and in what areas has it been the weakest?

A — I think the United Nations, since its creation, has been very effective in the field of decolonization. With just three or four exceptions, all the countries which were under foreign domination at the UN's creation are now free independent nations, and the United Nations has been a major factor in this development. The other [achievement] is peacekeeping, of course. We have 21,000 soldiers from different nations of the world maintaining peace and helping negotiating parties to this process. [Then there is the] development

problem, the environment, the conferences organized by the United Nations to mobilize public opinion about some of the great challenges in our time. And certainly in political field, disarmament, [Nuclear] Nonproliferation Treaty, the peaceful uses of outer space.

As far as negative aspects concerned, I do not hesitate to recognize that in a number of fields have not been successful. Instance, in the settlement of number of regional conflicts whether it's the Middle East, situation in southern Africa, Cyprus, And, in the economic field we were unable, until now, to induce any new international economic order.

Q — Do you think that in certain conflict areas, efforts to find solutions are best handled inside the United Nations?

A — Definitely not. I am convinced that the United Nations is still the best forum for these matters because it has universality, these are global problems. Conflicts cannot be isolated in our time. If you have a conflict in one part of the world, it reflects in one way another in another part of the world. The same is true for economic and social problems, human rights as well. I must state that I am certainly not satisfied with the achievements in this [human rights].

But quite frankly, we are an intergovernmental organization composed of human beings with their shortcomings. If I sum up the developments since the creation of the United Nations, all in all I think the United Nations has justified its creation. It has certainly contributed in the best possible way to the efforts of the international community to solve problems of our time.

## English Theater's Success

VIENNA (IHT) — In 1963, Vienna's English Theater was founded by the American actress Ruth Brinkmann and her Austrian director husband, Franz Schafhaeck. Their opening production of Jerome Kilty's "Dear Liar," co-starring Anthony Steele and Ruth Brinkmann, met with unanimous press and public acclaim. For the next seven years, the Theater in the Palais Erzherzog Karl was the scene of many successful productions including "Spoon River" by Edgar Lee Masters, "The Owl and the Pussycat" by Bill Manhoff, "Callows" by Jack Richardson, "Village Working" and "Man of Destiny" by George Bernard Shaw, "Queens of France" and "Happy Journey" by Thornton Wilder, "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Oscar Wilde, Dorothy Parker's "Here We Are," and four one-act plays by Tennessee Williams.

By 1965, the theater's reputation had reached beyond Austria's frontiers, and it was invited to make a six week tour with "Spoon River" throughout Scandinavia under U.S. State Department auspices. The tour was so well received that it was followed by others to West Germany and the Benelux countries.

In 1966, the Vienna Board of Education endorsed the theater's production of Shaw's "Man of Destiny" for high-school students of English who wanted, on a voluntary basis, to attend an English play professionally performed in proper English.

Austrian Educational Television helped to popularize Vienna's English Theater by showing many of its productions. The theater, in the Josefstadt opened in February, 1974, with the Continental premiere of "In Praise of Love" by Terence Rattigan, in the presence of HRH Princess Alexandra as guest of the Mayor of Vienna. In January, 1976,

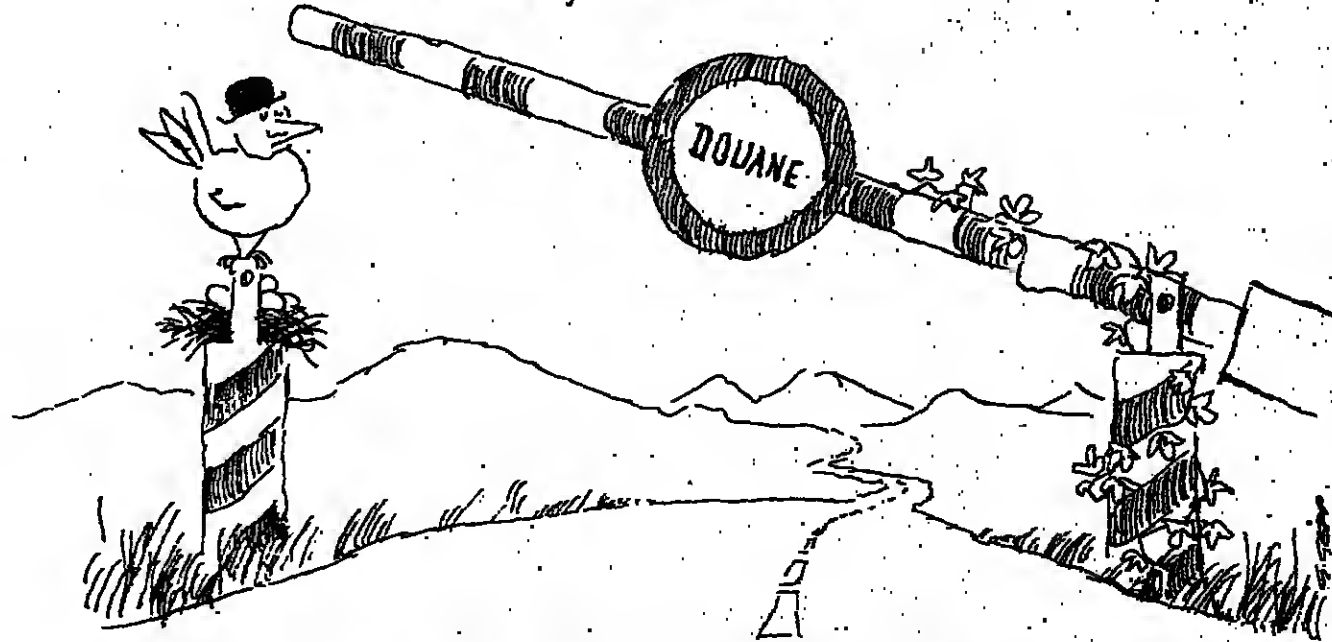
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Personnel

Art Buchwald claims he is still on vacation and swears he is not sending out resumes.

By Paul Hendrickson

WIMBERLY, Texas (WP) — He had a short season just five years. He didn't make All-Pro. Half the time, he didn't even make first string. His top salary was \$16,000. In the end, he was traded. And then cut. And yet there are those who say Peter Gent had Hall of Fame hands. And a hall of shame attitude.

He sits in his living room deep in the Texas hill country. 11 years and two novels from the last time he caught a football for money. His wife, Judy, sits a few feet away; his 3-year-old son watches cartoons in the other room. This is a man at ease, though not necessarily with himself.

In a little while, he will say: "You can't possibly know what it's like until you're sitting in a room with someone and the call comes that he's just been put on waivers and suddenly you see a 260-pound man who was cleaning out L.A. motorcycle bars with you the night before get down on the floor and start crying."

Gent has begun unconsciously to limber the fingers of his right hand, a pianist about to go on, a safecracker itching to try the dials. "If you could put it somewhere near me, I could usually catch it," he says quietly.

### From Deep Inside

The other night, the author of "North Dallas Forty" went to see his movie — for the fifth time in four days. His movie, and the novel it is taken from, are a pro football parable of drugs and pain and sex told from deep inside the game.

Phil Elliott is a talented, nonconforming pass receiver, an anti-hero gone slack in the gut; he gets by on dope and savvy. Seth Maxwell is the quarterback who plays for pay and his own internal gleam. "Hell, we're all whores anyway. Why not be the best?" Maxwell tells Elliott at one point. The similarity between Maxwell and Don Meredith, who used to throw passes to Peter Gent for the Dallas Cowboys, is only by intention.

Though the story is veined with bawdy

The Washington Post



## Peter Gent

Football Was Never Good  
To Him Until 'North  
Dallas Forty'

jokes. Gent's message is dead serious: pro football is a major American industry whose product is violence. The National Football League refused to help in its making, although several active players have roles.

Gent went to see the film in a shopping center on the west edge of Austin.

When Nick Nolte, who plays Gent's fictional self, took a needle before the climactic game, Gent flinched. His hands were bridged at his nose. He emitted a soft, sucking sound, not exactly a whistle. Afterward, he said he had changed his mind and didn't want to go drinking. He felt tired, he said.

"I do know this," says Gent. "During the first couple of years after I left football, there was no justification for living. It was a nightmare. Life just had no meaning compared to catching a football. Selling 40 color ads to Braniff just wasn't cutting it. Some days, the only reason I got to work was because Judy threatened to work in the hospital for me."

Once, when he was in the hospital for his wrenched back, Tom Landry, coach of the Cowboys, came to visit. They were going to put him on waivers the next week, Gent says. Landry wanted to know how he felt, could they use him. Gent lied. Gent lied. The next day he checked himself out of the hospital. He could barely walk. On the day of the game, he had the team doc pump Novocain into him.

"I didn't even make it through the warm-ups," he says.

Earlier this month, Lee Roy Jordan, who played 14 seasons with the Cowboys as a middle linebacker, said in the Dallas Times Herald that Peter Gent was "soft," that he got hurt because he didn't take care of himself. Gent responds with expletives.

He is 36 now and graying. His Viking face, both soft and mean, looks 45. His nose is broad and flat and a little pushed up; all told it was broken or dislocated 14 times.

Though the body is prematurely aged, it is still trim: he moves it with a lanky grace. He can't do anything so strenuous as hit a golf ball. So he swims and sits in saunas. His wife says he never sleeps through a night; his limit is about three hours before his back or something else wakes him with pain.

"I think we happened to meet at a time, when we were both struggling with certain questions," Gent says of himself and Meredith.

Pass catcher Gent: "Suddenly you see a 260-pound man who was cleaning out L.A. motorcycle bars with you the night before get down on the floor and start crying."

dit. "Like, 'Why are we crazy? Why are we crying? Why don't we have a real life?'"

Peter Gent has a real life now. In the decade since he played wide receiver for the Cowboys, he has sold advertising, married again, moved to Michigan where he grew up, moved back to Texas, fathered a son, and become a writer of economy and precision, writing sentences like these:

"But everything's dead, isn't it? I realized that one Sunday, lying near the endline with my right foot twisted backward and flopping uselessly, the broken bones poking through the skin. I watched my sock staining red and understood that success comes by accident, and that the same process brings failure. Success is only a matter of opinion. Failure is cold hard fact."

Changing directions at midfield to become a writer may have surprised Gent even more than it did the country's book critics, although he majored in communications at Michigan State. As a kid in Bangor, Mich., he wouldn't give him a library card. The first book he read was off the paperback rack at the town drugstore, a Thomas Costain novel. Between his freshman and sophomore years in high school, Gent sprouted five inches.

"After that, it was all sports," he says.

But he is a writer now, and he lives a writer's life, working hard until noon when it's going right, yelling at his wife when it's not.

### Taking the Needle

The other afternoon, Peter Gent sat at a table in the Dinner Bell restaurant on the town square in Wimberly. Sonny Gold, owner of the Dinner Bell and the local justice of the peace, sat with Gent. "Not a soul in here knows him, but he's the local celebrity," said Gold. Then he said:

"I went down to San Marcos to see Peter's movie. We're great Cowboy fans around here. We die when they lose. Some people here have never been to Dallas. I've only been there once myself. I would have thought the cleanest people left in this country were athletes. If Peter had to take that needle, it was for us to win. That's what hurts now."

A cowboy wandered up, stood with his hands on his hips, bit his toothpick. He didn't look at Gent. "Saw the flick, Pete. Liked it. Really did. I turned to go. 'Might have changed my mind,'" he said.

Later, Gent ran into a kid named Mark who sometimes dates Gent's 16-year-old stepdaughter. Holly. "Yeah, I saw it, Peter, and well, did you ever see a movie and think it was an introduction, that it was building up to tell you something?" Mark looked frustrated.

"Well, it is. Mark it's an introduction to real life. That guy in the movie was just starting to live."

"Okay," Mark said.

Peter Gent misses football sorely. Misses the moment when you leap and the leather sings into your hands and the defender feels stupid and 80,000 Americans are on their feet, roaring. "Sometimes," Gent says slowly, "when I run into guys now I played with in Dallas, when I first see them, my face flushes. I get tears in my eyes."



Conductor Leonard Bernstein tells reporters in Salzburg that he has "sworn to myself, I won't lift the baton for a whole Bernstein, who is currently touring Europe with the Israel Harmonic Orchestra, says he cancelled all of his conducting commitments in 1980 to devote his time to composition and to his family."

## PEOPLE: Carter Plans Hoedown

No question — the Carters do like their country music, and they'll lay a real hoedown on the nation's capital this autumn in a special benefit concert to raise \$200,000 for future production of Ford's Theatre. The Oct. 16 event will mark the first time country music ever has been played in the historic theater, and Dolly Parton, whom President Carter plans to introduce personally — tops the White House-selected marquee. Also on the bill — Roy Clark, Eddie Rabbitt, Loretta Lynn, Johnny Cash and Glen Campbell. It's all part of a month-long tribute to the first family's favorite beat. . . . Tennessee officials are all set to dole out a stretch of highway to their most famous native daughter. The date still isn't firm, but the Dolly Parton Parkway is incongruously, the stretch of road — near the bus country music queen's Sevierville home — is the flattest in the state.

Los Angeles divorce lawyer via Mitchell admits he is really no great shakes as a husband, even though he's been married his wife — the former Mrs. Ferri — for nearly two decades in an interview for *Country* magazine. He says he doesn't think there should be a divorce, but he's just too painful. As a result, he's been in court many times. "I've been in court many times," he says. "I've been in court many times."

London barber Gerry Hanley regained the world shaving record when he trimmed the whiskers of 368 men in an hour. "I have been on steaks and vitamin tablets all week to give me the energy to go on," he said afterward. "I shaved about 10 seconds a head, believe me that is really fast. I only cut one of them. The barber was a real pro. He shaved me by 30 two weeks in Tokyo. 'I was really upset but I can relax again,' Hanley commented."

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